

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Tuesday, June 7, 1994

No. 34,608

## 50 Years Ago, They 'Saved the World'

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

COLLEVILLE-SUR-MER, France — At places with names that gleam on the pages of history — Pointe du Hoc, Pegasus Bridge, Utah Beach and more — the victors commemorated on Monday their success in breaching Hitler's Atlantic Wall a half-century ago and opening the way to ultimate triumph.

"When they were young, these men saved the world," President Bill Clinton said of the survivors of D-Day, who gathered in the American cemetery on the bluff overlooking the bloodiest of the landing beaches, Omaha.

"We are the children of your sacrifice." With the wraithlike outlines of American warships visible offshore, Mr. Clinton not only paid tribute to the 9,386 Americans who lie beneath the serried headstones of Colleville, but also asked God to give rest to the souls of all 40 million human beings who died in World War II — "soldiers on the field of battle, Jews in the ghettos and death camps, civilians ravaged by shell and famine."

In a gesture of reconciliation, he added a word of praise for countries not represented here: "Germany and Italy, liberated by our victory, now stand among our closest allies and the staunchest defenders of freedom."

Russia, decimated during the war and frozen afterward in communism and Cold War, has been reborn in democracy.

Earlier in a long day, Mr. Clinton had commemorated the role of the navy in the landings or a sunrise ceremony on board the aircraft carrier George Washington, which carried him across the English Channel last night; honored the Rangers who scaled the cliff at Pointe du Hoc, and delivered a speech at Utah Beach, the American sector on the Cotentin Peninsula, west of here, where two airborne divisions and combat engineers made especially big contributions.

Still other ceremonies, made solemn also

by the certainty that this will be the last hurrah for most veterans, were led by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada, the two stout Allied nations that contributed four of the nine divisions that stormed ashore on the Calvados coast of Normandy.

And President Francois Mitterrand of France, whose liberation began here on the 1,453d day of the German occupation, presided over the biggest pageant of all on Omaha Beach itself, thanking the hundreds of veterans of many nations assembled there.

See NORMANDY, Page 7



President Bill Clinton walking with Ken Bargmann, left, who scaled the cliffs of Pointe du Hoc on D-Day. With them were Mr. Bargmann's son, a Vietnam veteran, and grandson.

## The Ordinary Guys Who Became the Heroes of D-Day

New York Times Service

OMAHA BEACH, France — They look no different from the other guys who hang out at the Grange Hall or the ones who bowl in the Friday league. But talk to them, the heroes of Omaha and Utah beaches and the others, and they have a thousand tales to tell.

That is just the point. Most led ordinary lives before their supremely testing moments on D-Day, and ordinary lives afterward as well. Most do not see themselves as heroes, and they talk hesitantly, if at all, about the scenes of carnage that met them on that gray morning in 1944.

Yet, as Donald Boyce, 69, from Carmichael, California, said here in Normandy this

weekend, they got the job done. A jumpmaster in a C-47 that dropped one of the first sticks of paratroopers from the 101st Airborne Division over Sainte-Mere-Eglise in the predawn hours, he still marvels at it all, a half-century later.

"Somehow or other," he said, "a bunch of people who were only civilians — they told us what to do, they trained us — and we went out and battled a professional army and made Europe free."

The returning veterans, those who journeyed to Anzio, Italy, and Portsmouth, England, as well as those here, have been the real stars of the extended World War II ceremonies, not the politicians.

One of them carried a 50-year-old photo of himself out of fear that his buddies would not recognize him. Another said he had begun a correspondence with the German who took him prisoner on D-Day. A third showed a reporter a treasure he said he had shown to no one before: an old, grease-smudged map of Arronanches, where his unit fought.

At 24, Harlan Bean, from West Union, Ohio, was already a grizzled old soldier when he hit Omaha Beach. So were most of his buddies in the 1st Infantry Division. They had already made landings in Sicily and Africa, but for some, the gunfire pouring down upon them was still too much to take.

"If you can run, you run," Mr. Bean said as he looked down on the beach from the cliff at Colleville-sur-Mer, close to the site of the German bunkers whose defenders had pinned his unit down for hours. "A lot of guys couldn't run. A lot of guys froze."

Of the 250 people in his company, five are alive now, he said. He looked up and down the beach, with TV cameras set up on tripods, ships arranged carefully offshore to form a backdrop for President Bill Clinton's speech, and said softly, "Don't look much like I did."

John McConas of Glen Burnie, Maryland.

See VETS, Page 7

## EU to Take On Bureaucratic Obstacles to Job Creation

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Germany and Britain won a battle on Monday to use deregulation instead of public spending as the key element to counter Europe's unemployment crisis.

European Union finance ministers agreed to create an expert panel to root out bureaucratic barriers to jobs.

The ministers also rejected a European Commission bid to seek fresh money to finance trans-European highways and railroads, the most visible element of the Union's program for boosting competitiveness and employment. Existing EU resources are more ample than originally believed, the ministers said, while environmental and planning hurdles are likely to delay ground-breaking on many of the 10 priority projects.

"There is no case whatsoever for any new financial instruments," said Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer. The commission had initially suggested issuing bonds in the EU's name for the first time, but commission officials now dismiss that idea because of opposition from member states.

The agreement on deregulation was accompanied by the clearest yet from the ministers to spur job growth by cutting payroll taxes and making it easier for companies to hire and fire.

The outcome ensures that EU leaders will have a mostly liberal economic agenda, focused on cutting costs and increasing labor market flexibility, when they gather for their semiannual summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, on June 24 and 25.

That is in line with the prescription for all major industrial economies that is to be endorsed by ministers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development when they hold their annual meeting in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday.

"This goes in the right direction," said Lamberto Dini, Italy's Treasury minister, who added that the support of Rome's new conservative government to the Union's traditional economic liberals, Bonn and London.

The agreement on deregulation resolved a bitter dispute between Germany and the German economics minister who first proposed the initiative last month, and Jacques Delors, the president of the commission, the EU executive.

Mr. Delors had criticized Mr. Rexrodt's plan as an attempt to make the commission the scapegoat for Europe's record unemployment of nearly 18 million. He said a panel of independent experts would inquire on the commission's role as initiator of EU legislation and ignore the fact that national capitals, not Brussels, set most labor-market rules.

But after talks between Bonn and Brussels, both sides produced a compromise Monday that will give the commission a seat on the panel alongside representatives

See EUROPE, Page 2

## Jetliner Crash Kills 160 in China's Worst Air Disaster

Russian-Built Tu-154 Goes Down Just After Take-Off From Xian

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's over-stressed and fast-growing aviation industry suffered its worst single air disaster on Monday when a Russian-built passenger jet crashed near the ancient northwestern capital of Xian, killing all 160 passengers and crew.

In two other incidents, a Dragonair flight from the Chinese city of Nanjing to Hong Kong made an emergency landing that injured eight passengers, and a Chinese domestic flight originating in southern Fujian Province was hijacked to Taiwan.

China has placed record orders for new American passenger jets and just this week agreed to lease five more Russian airliners to service the unabated growth in passenger miles, which are up another 20 percent this year after record growth in 1992 and 1993.

A series of air crashes and a record number of hijackings last year prompted Communist Party leaders to shake up the civilian air industry, replacing senior officials and inviting Western airline managers to criticize shortcomings in safety and maintenance procedures.

Though Beijing's aviation safety record has been marred, none of the accidents has been as bad as the April 26 crash of the Taiwan-based China Airlines Airbus A-300 that killed 262 passengers at Nagoya Airport in central Japan.

The day of air disasters and piracy began when a Russian-built Tupolev-154 airliner operating as China Northwest Airlines flight 2303 took off from Xian shortly after 8 A.M. on Monday. Ten minutes later, the control tower at Xianyang Airport lost contact with the jetliner, which crashed 30 kilometers southeast of the airport.

The Xian press agency reported Monday night that of the 160 passengers and 14 crew members, there were no survivors.

The official dispatch said that of the dead, 133 were mainland Chinese, three were Hong Kong residents, one was from Taiwan and nine from other countries.

The Reuters news agency said a local tourist agency in Xian had reported that an Italian family of four, including a 10-year-old girl and 9-year-old boy, were among the passengers.

A Western airline manager in Beijing said Monday night that there had been persistent concerns expressed about the maintenance standards for the Tu-154 inside Russia, and for those planes leased to foreign carriers, "the unfamiliarity of ground crews with the equipment is an undeniable safety issue."

The plane was on a scheduled flight from Xian to the southern city of Guangzhou. Xian is a tourist center where Chinese archaeologists unearthed an army of terra-cotta warriors that date from 210 B.C.

Deputy Prime Minister Zou Jiahua, along with officials from the Civil Aviation Administration, were in Xian.

See CHINA, Page 7

## Analyzing North Korea: 'Somebody Miscalculated'

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For America's allies in Asia, the imagery is a bit eerie. As President Bill Clinton observes the 50th anniversary of D-Day, leaders across the Pacific are struggling once again to understand the motives of an 82-year-old dictator who seems to have stepped out of the grainy newsreels of another conflict and may be lurching toward a last, desperate confrontation with his old enemies.

Few believe that North Korea's president, Kim Il Sung, will deliberately reopen the Korean War 41 years after it ended. Far too much has changed since his invasion of South Korea took Seoul and the Truman administration by complete surprise, and this time, Mr. Kim knows, China and Russia would not come to his aid.

But few predicted that Mr. Kim would carry his defiance of the United Nations over inspection of North Korea's nuclear complex this far. And the events of the last few days have cast doubt on the central assumption in dealing with North Korea: that the North's xenophobic leaders, desperate to prop up a sinking economy and to preserve their authoritarian government, are willing to trade the country's nuclear bomb project for the right package of economic benefits.

"Somebody miscalculated," said a senior Japanese official who has been deeply involved in the issue. "Either it was us, or it was him."

North Korea's outright rejection of UN insistence that it fully open its nuclear sites to inspection continued Sunday as the regime repeated its threats to abandon the Nuclear Non-

proliferation Treaty, which would end what little oversight of the nuclear program now exists.

Perhaps no authoritarian government has been as thoroughly psychoanalyzed and dissected over the last four decades, with less satisfying results, as the one run by Mr. Kim and his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il.

Years after North Korean agents assassinated half of the South Korean cabinet and blew up a South Korean airliner, there are few convincing explanations about what the North hoped to achieve.

And last weekend there was little consensus about how seriously to take the North's warning, in a meandering statement last week, that "economic sanctions would be regarded as a declaration of war against us."

The uncertainty about the North's endgame has revived the arguments over whether sanctions are vital if the United Nations is to retain any credibility after repeated warnings, or just a futile gesture that will do nothing to stop the nuclear project. The fear is that sanctions, no matter how carefully calibrated, would simply reinforce the North's longstanding fear that it is surrounded by hostile powers.

South Korea, which once looked like the basket case of Asia, now has an economy 15 times the size of the North's. Every year since 1989, North Korea's gross domestic product has shrunk. Recent defections, whose stories are sometimes enhanced by South Korea's intelligence agencies, report growing food shortages, occasional riots and continued repression.

The dire economic straits are what led many

See KIM, Page 7

## The Lull Ends in Algeria As Rebels Resume Attacks

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — Ending a two-month lull, Islamic insurgents in the third year of a violent struggle to turn Algeria into an Islamic republic have resumed attacks against government targets from barracks to troop convoys, dashing President Liamine Zouari's hopes of quelling the rebellion by a combination of force and dialogue.

The country, North Africa's largest and endowed with oil and gas riches, thus seems headed for still more low-grade violence as a majority of the population persistently refuses to choose between the Islamic underground and an army-based government seeking to preserve the secular state that emerged when Algeria won independence from France in 1962.

The renewed rebel military operations have undercut Mr. Zouari's innovative twin-track policy, designed to squelch guerrilla activity while initiating contacts with jailed leaders of the Islamic Salvation Front. As a result, a stalemate appears to have set in, nearly 29 months after the army precipitated the conflict by canceling independent Algeria's first free multiparty elections when the Islamic Front seemed headed for victory.

The attacks also tarnished major government success in winning support from international financial institutions for rescheduling Algeria's crushing \$26 billion foreign debt, devastating an

overvalued currency by 40 percent and adopting its economy to market forces.

Coupled with the failure of Mr. Zouari's initial contacts with Islamic Front leaders, the surge in fighting has heightened concerns in Paris, Madrid, Rome and Washington about Algeria's potential integration and repercussions in nearby southern Europe, already the main destination for thousands of Algerian emigrants.

Apparently in a hedging of bets that has troubled Algerian officials, American diplomats in Washington said the Clinton administration had initiated contacts of its own with Islamic Front representatives.

As if to underline their staying power and ability to strike seemingly at will, in the last two weeks Muslim guerrillas have killed dozens of drafted soldiers, often by slitting their throats, in widely separated parts of the country.

Despite an official news blackout, Algerians and diplomats reported clashes at Telagh, 50 miles south of Oran; in Tene, on the coast 75 miles west of Algiers, the capital; in Medea, 50 miles south of Algiers, and around the port of Djidjell, nearly 200 miles to the east.

Diplomats said the insurgent operations were only the most spectacular incidents in day-in, day-out violence in which the terrified citizenry is cut down by Islamic killers or shadowy government death squads conducting summary executions in random reprisal.

(Unidentified gunmen shot and killed a senior customs official Sunday, the official Algerian news agency said Monday, according to a Reuters report from Tunis. Abdallah Mousoumi, 40, was killed in his home in Dergana, east of Algiers.)

Although information from within the Islamic movement is sparse, specialists say they are convinced that the imprisoned Islamic Front leadership cannot direct the smaller, more radical Armed Islamic Group, led by veterans of the Afghanistan war, and may not be in total

See ALGERIA, Page 2

## Kiosk

### Bosnians and Serbs Are Still Far Apart

After a four-day boycott, the Bosnian government on Monday joined talks in Geneva on stopping the fighting, but there was little indication that differences with the Serbs over the length and nature of a cease-fire could be bridged. (Page 2)

Book Review Page 8  
Chess Page 8  
Crossword Page 18

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	3.70	Up	0.18%
3,768.52		112.05	
The Dollar		previous close	
DM	1.6705	1.6703	
Pound	1.5078	1.5055	
Yen	105.275	105.39	
FF	5.6975	5.702	



TEARS — Scene in a Rwandan refugee camp. Elsewhere, government forces launched a fierce counterattack.

## In Japan, Soccer Is Starting to Kick Baseball Around

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Make no mistake: these are tough times in Japan. The economy is deep in recession, politics are in upheaval and the corporations that invented lifetime employment are cutting jobs.

Relaxing at a major league baseball game, Michio Shoji, a government official from western Japan, said he found these problems worrisome but manageable. But he seemed less able to deal with signs of a crisis in a beloved sport.

Sitting amid rows of empty seats, almost alone behind first base in one of Japan's premier stadiums, the Tokyo Dome, Mr. Shoji dismissed the topic. "This is Japan," he said. "Baseball cannot be in trouble."

But Japanese baseball is losing fans, and it is losing younger fans, in droves. They are being seduced by another imported sport: soccer.

In a marketing coup, the J-League, as Japan's professional soccer league is known, has become a runaway success in just its second season. The attractions include flamboyant, individualistic stars, colorful uniforms and stadium

ums that never grow quiet. Soccer is, in short, everything that the tightly controlled samurai version of baseball played here is not.

Behind the hand-wringing over baseball is not just the question of shifting tastes and fads, but the suspicion that younger people may be losing touch with the things that their conservative elders believe make Japan special.

Baseball arrived here from America a century ago, but it has become the embodiment of what traditionalists regard as the source of the country's strength: self-sacrifice, self-discipline, teamwork, endless training that stresses

form over flair, and strict corporate control. Soccer, by comparison, is chaos.

"Soccer hasn't become a martial art, like baseball," said Robert Whiting, the author of several authoritative books on Japanese baseball. "There isn't all this stuff about spirit and heart and purity. What young people see is that there are all these long-haired Brazilians running around and screaming and having fun."

Total attendance at baseball games dipped only slightly last year, to 22.7 million from 23.4 million in 1992.

See JAPAN, Page 7

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia 3.00 R.
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....200 CFA
Gabon.....300 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS
Greece.....300 Dr.	Turkey.....1.000 Lira
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....J.D. 1.50	U.A.E.....5.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....U.S. \$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10





Kresimir Zubak, left, the Bosnian delegation head, and an aide looking on as the group's spokesman, Ejjup Ganic, spoke in Geneva.

## Bosnians and Serbs In Cease-Fire Talks, But Stay Far Apart

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

GENEVA — After a four-day boycott, the Bosnian government on Monday joined talks on stopping the fighting, but there was little indication that differences with the Serbs over the length and nature of a cease-fire could be bridged.

Ejjup Ganic, the vice president of the newly formed Muslim-Croatian federation in Bosnia, agreed to start talking after determining that no Serbian forces were left in the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia. The presence of a hand-

ful of Serbs, in defiance of a six-week-old NATO ultimatum, had been the reason given by the Muslim-led government for its boycott.

But the Bosnian acquiescence to the United Nations-sponsored talks was scarcely enthusiastic. In a proposal submitted to Yasushi Akashi, the top UN official in the Balkans, the government suggested that a cease-fire be limited to a mere four weeks.

The document, made available to The New York Times, said this brief truce could be extended "if a substantial and serious improvement" was made in separate political negotiations on a territorial settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This stance underscored the main Bosnian preoccupation: that a cease-fire could consolidate the Serbs' current hold on 72 percent of the territory of Bosnia without offering any guarantee that the Serbs will soon surrender land to secure a political accord.

A cease-fire that took hold in Croatia more than two years ago has not led to any relaxation of the Serbs' hold on the 25 percent of that country's territory they secured during the 1991 Croatian war.

For Bosnia, Mr. Akashi proposed a renewable four-month cease-fire, the withdrawal of forces on either side of the front line to a distance of two kilometers (1.2 miles), the removal by both sides of weapons with a caliber of more than 12.7 millimeters beyond 20 kilometers from the line, and the positioning of UN troops between the warring armies.

The Serbs, content with the territory they hold and anxious to secure the lifting of international trade sanctions on Serbia, have broadly backed this proposal. Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, said Monday that he had generally accepted the draft and that "its weakest point is that it is limited to just four months."

Michael Williams, a spokesman for Mr. Akashi, said that the view of the United Nations was that anything less than a four-month cease-fire would be ineffective and vulnerable.

"Four months would provide a lot of stability and a favorable context for a political settlement, while a shorter duration may fray at the edges more quickly," he said.

Asked whether the difference between the Bosnian proposal of four weeks and the Serbian insistence on at least four months could be bridged, Mr. Williams said, "We have got a very long way to go."

Mr. Akashi plans to submit a revised draft for a cessation of hostilities to both sides before talks resume Tuesday. It was not clear how this will differ from his original proposal.

A four-month cease-fire was requested last month by the United States, Russia and the European Union as an essential prelude to a political settlement.

Diplomats from this "contact group" have proposed a partition of Bosnia that would give 51 percent to the Muslim-Croatian federation and 49 percent to the Serbs.

Both sides have rejected the proposal, and the Bosnian government is eager to see these political talks advance further before any long cease-fire is agreed.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Rights Group Cites Abuses in Austria

PARIS (Reuters) — Amnesty International asserted Tuesday that Austrian policemen and prison guards had mistreated foreigners, especially those fleeing other countries.

"Police and prison guards have inflicted cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment on foreigners, especially asylum seekers," said the human rights organization, summarizing a report to be published this week.

It said that in June 1993, two of Amnesty International's delegates to an international human rights meeting in Vienna had seen Austrian policemen kick and punch an Algerian at an airport. When they complained to an airport official, they were told the man had been beaten because he was a criminal, an Algerian and a prisoner. In 1993, a policeman refused to allow a Nigerian who was being held in a Vienna prison awaiting expulsion to dress completely before meeting an Amnesty lawyer, the report said.

### Russian Premier in German Clinic

MOSCOW (AFP) — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin has gone to a clinic in southern Germany to undergo kidney stone treatment, the Interfax news agency reported Monday.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, 56, who left the Black Sea resort of Sochi on Sunday, may undergo ultrasound treatment to break up the kidney stones, the agency added. The name and exact location of the clinic was not given.

The prime minister will return to Russia on Friday, Interfax said. In an earlier report, Inter-Tass said he would return on Wednesday. Mr. Chernomyrdin had already undergone ultrasound treatment for the same ailment in the Kremlin's central hospital last autumn.

### Fierce Fighting Reported in Angola

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — The Angolan government and UNITA rebels reported fierce fighting across the country on Monday and said attacks, in which hundreds of civilians had been killed in the past few days, were stepping up.

UNITA radio said 103 civilians were killed and 341 wounded in air strikes by government forces over the weekend in various areas. The government said shelling by UNITA of the besieged central town of Cuito had intensified since Sunday and a total of 400 people had died since the bombardments began 10 days ago.

No independent confirmation was immediately available of the claims by the two sides, which have been at war for nearly 20 years.

### Planted Bomb, Filipino Muslims Say

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (AP) — Muslim extremists took responsibility on Monday for a bombing that wounded 35 people, and they pledged to fight to the death as troops closed in on their headquarters.

The military reported that four more soldiers were killed Monday trying to advance against the main camp of the Abu Sayyaf group on Sulu Island, 160 kilometers (100 miles) southwest of Zamboanga City and 300 kilometers south of Manila. That brought the death toll in the fighting to 39, including nine troops and 30 Abu Sayyaf members.

In a letter received Monday by the Zamboanga Times, the Abu Sayyaf group took responsibility for a bomb that exploded beneath a car in a shopping district Sunday night. The 35 wounded included seven children.

### India Again Tests Ballistic Missile

NEW DELHI (AP) — For the second time in three days, India successfully test-fired a ballistic missile Monday that Pakistan has described as "provocative."

With a range of 250 kilometers (155 miles) and a one-ton payload, the Prithvi missile is capable of hitting targets in Pakistan. The 8-meter-long missile was launched from Chandipur, 1,200 kilometers southeast of New Delhi.

On Sunday, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan called the Prithvi tests "provocative," and said, "We will do whatever is necessary for Pakistan's security."

### Correction

A photograph caption on Page One of one edition on Monday incorrectly identified a vessel as a U.S. aircraft carrier. The ship, as a later edition reported, was a helicopter carrier.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Australia Weighs Rival Train Plans

SYDNEY (AFP) — A plan to link Canberra and Sydney by French-built fast trains could be derailed by a rival project using slower trains from Germany and Spain, officials said here Monday.

The conservative New South Wales government has refused to help the federal government fund a feasibility study for the \$2.4 billion (\$1.7 billion) French-backed Speedrail project, opting instead for a government project using a "tilt-train" costing 100 million dollars.

But the federal government in Canberra says one of the advantages of the Speedrail project is that it would cost the public purse nothing because it would be privately funded. During construction, it would also create about 17,000 jobs. Australia has 10 percent unemployment.

Drivers in Shanghai's traffic jams will no longer be allowed to vent their frustration by honking their horns beginning in July, under a new rule aimed at cutting noise pollution.

Air New Zealand said it plans a nonstop service between Sydney and Los Angeles, adding 1,000 seats a week between Australia and the United States. The carrier said the service would begin Nov. 2.

Thousands of Zairians walked to work Monday when their capital's taxi drivers staged an impromptu strike to protest bribes they say they have to pay the police.

Forest fires ripping through the islands of Ibiza and Majorca have destroyed as much land in less than a week as was lost to the flames in the islands during all of last year, officials said Monday.

## EUROPE: Attack on Joblessness

Continued from Page 1

of the 12 EU governments. The experts also will look at national regulations, as well as EU ones, that impede job creation.

The job of the panel, said a German spokesman, is not to decide whether Brussels or national capitals should be issuing regulations but "to decide whether something is necessary at all."

The ministers also agreed to put a list of 10 transportation projects to the Corfu meeting for approval, including high-speed rail lines from Paris to Berlin, from Lyon to Turin and from Madrid to southeast and southwest France. But they rejected the commission's claim that the Union faces a deficit of up to 6.4 billion European currency units (\$5.5 billion) on those projects over the next five years.

"We think there is no gap," the German spokesman said, Mr.

Clarke said that governments were not willing to turn the Union into a debtor at a time when their chief goal was to reduce national budget deficits.

Henning Christophersen, the EU economics commissioner who is steering work on the transport projects, insisted that the shortfall was real and that he was determined to get EU leaders to agree to additional funding at their December meeting in Essen, Germany. But several EU officials said there was no question of considering new funding this year.

"The bottom line is that rich member states don't want to finance projects in poor member states," said an official of one northern EU country. Poor states already benefit from huge EU development subsidies to build up their road and rail networks, he noted.

## EU Voters Set to Choose 567 Parliament Members

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

AALST, Belgium — A European Parliament campaign rally in this Flemish town takes on almost a religious air as Leo Tindemans, the elder statesman of Belgian politics, mounts the podium to preach his pro-European creed.

The former prime minister and foreign minister says Europe's central challenges — mass unemployment and the risk that the war in the former Yugoslavia will spread nationalist contagion throughout Eastern Europe — go far beyond the powers of any national government to control.

The only alternative to further European integration, he says, is a return to the protectionism and competing alliances that wreaked disaster in the 1930s. "Either you choose the future, which is Europe, or you turn to the past, with all its consequences," says his son and campaign manager, Thomas Tindemans.

The message resonates in the crowd of 600 party loyalists and across Belgium, one of the last bastions of support for the European Union, but there is little sign it will translate into votes for Mr. Tindemans's Flemish Christian Democrats.

The opposition Liberals share his pro-European convictions, but they are eschewing EU issues and demanding a vote of no confidence in the heavy tax policies of Belgium's Christian Democratic-led

government. The odds are they will get it, as polls show the Liberals replacing the Christian Democrats as the largest party in Flanders for the first time since World War II.

Next Sunday's vote, said Annemie Neyts, who heads the Liberal slate in Flanders, "will certainly weaken the government."

And so it goes across Europe. Beginning Thursday in Britain, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands and concluding Sunday in the eight other EU countries, voters will choose 567 members of the European Parliament.

The ballot comes at a time when the Parliament has finally gained a serious voice in the EU power structure, and when debate over the Union's future has heated up across Europe. But that debate is getting scant attention as politicians and voters alike get ready to turn the election into 12 separate referendums on national governments, many deeply unpopular.

"European elections are typical midterm elections," said Karlheinz Reif, the European Commission's polling chief. Parliament's role is vague in the minds of Europeans — most guess that it's more powerful than it really is — and the election does not produce a government with a prime minister or president. So voters often use the occasion as a risk-free way to sanction their national government, espe-

cially during recessions, Mr. Reif said. That is when they use the occasion at all. Low participation is the norm, with a Harris poll last week showing less than half of eligible Britons and less than two-thirds of French and Spaniards planning to vote.

For Germany, the election will be a landmark. With 99 seats to fill as a result of unification, it for the first time will have greater representation in an EU body than other major states, who will elect 87 members.

For politicians, though, the vote is mainly a test of strength for the governing Christian Democrats ahead of national elections in October. The only European election issue has been money, with the Social Democratic leader Rudolf Scharping criticizing Chancellor Helmut Kohl for failing to trim Germany's role as paymaster of the EU budget.

In France, the vote will be a test of former Prime Minister Michel Rocard's effort to revive the credibility of his Socialist Party ahead of next May's presidential election. Defections by "Euroskeptic" Bosnia-supporting intellectuals and Bernard Tapie's rival Radical Energy group threaten to keep the Socialists' share of the vote below the respectability threshold of 20 percent. On the right, the French deputy Philippe de Villiers has mounted a vociferously anti-Union campaign but is ex-

pected to draw few votes away from the governing Gaullist-centrist coalition.

In Spain, the vote will indicate whether financial scandals have undercut the legitimacy of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist government, while in Italy, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi is seeking to have his recent mandate strengthened.

The closest thing to a true European campaign is in Britain. Prime Minister John Major's call last week for a multiple-speed Union, with countries not obliged to cooperate on all areas of EU policy, was rejected by the opposition Labor and Liberal Democrats as certain to marginalize Britain within Europe. The absence of a Labor leader following the death of John Smith has taken some pressure off Mr. Major, but the vote is still seen primarily as a referendum on his leadership.

In Belgium, the absence of any deep divide over Europe has increased the vote's domestic importance. Scandals have badly damaged the Socialists in Wallonia, where they have long dominated, while the Christian Democrats show signs of sclerosis from their long grip on power.

The governing coalition will be seriously weakened if it falls below 50 percent of the vote nationally and the Liberals outdo the Christian Democrats in Flanders. The damage will be even greater if Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene departs to head the European Commission.

## ALGERIA: Islamic Militants Resume Their Attacks

Continued from Page 1

control of the Islamic Front's own military wing, the Armed Islamic Movement.

Because of Algeria's censorship, no official casualty statistics are published, apparently for fear of panicking the country's 27 million citizens and its neighbors.

But educated guesses suggest that some 4,000 Algerians were killed in the first two years of strife and that in the last few months the accelerating toll has reached up to 40 fatalities daily, including many civilians.

Foreigners have been specifically singled out since September. A total of 37 have been killed by Islamic extremists, provoking the departure of most foreigners and discouraging desperately needed investment from abroad.

Foreigners still here lead circumscribed lives, often without their families, who have been sent abroad for safety. Diplomats rarely leave their embassy grounds. Other foreigners constantly vary their

movements and do not stray far from neighborhoods reputed safe. Further sipping Algerian society is the flight abroad of thousands of doctors, lawyers, architects, professors, journalists, managers, engineers and others who considered themselves likely targets for Islamic assassins.

Timid hopes of initiating meaningful peace negotiations between the army and the Islamic Front founded late last winter. The failure has frustrated many mainstream Algerians' dreams of reconciling moderate politics with Islam with secular institutions.

Mr. Zeroual's midwinter decision to meet jailed Islamic Front leaders Ali Benhadj and Abassi Madani in Blida prison outside Algiers broke a taboo. But it frightened many in the so-called democratic parties representing educated, westernized Algerians. They feared the army and Islamic Front might cut a deal excluding their rival constituencies, often disorganized but important.

Two of these parties won seats in

the first round of the 1991 elections before the second round was canceled — although the two parties finished far behind the Islamic Front. They are the Socialist Forces Front, strong among the ethnic Kabyle minority, and the National Liberation Front, which monopolized power after Algeria's independence from France but has tried to move toward democracy over the last half-dozen years.

The 150,000-man army, made up overwhelmingly of conscripts, is widely viewed as the last institutional bastion of the secular state.

### Still More Crowded in Macao

Reuters

HONG KONG — Macao, listed by the Guinness Book of Records as the most populous place on earth, recorded a population rise of 3.8 percent in 1993, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said Monday. There were 395,304 residents of the Portuguese enclave at the end of 1993 — 20,419 per square kilometer.

**VACHERON CONSTANTIN**  
Geneva, since 1755

**THE PENINSULA**  
NEW YORK

SHARE THE EXPERIENCE

The Peninsula Hong Kong • Manila • New York • Beverly Hills  
The Peninsula Hotel Beijing • The Peninsula Hotel Hanoi, HONG KONG

### Explosion Rocks Marseille

Reuters

MARSEILLE — An explosion badly damaged the local headquarters of far-right National Front party overnight in this French Mediterranean port, the police said Monday. No one was injured.

**HOTEL METROPOLE**  
GENEVE

Since 1854

A PRIVILEGED PLACE!

The only Grand Hotel located in the heart of Geneva's business and shopping center. Air conditioned.

34, quai General-Guisan  
1211 Geneva 3  
Tel: (41-22) 311 13 44  
Telex: 421550 - Fax: 311 13 50

## PROMOTE FOREIGN AFFAIRS

To call from country to country, or back to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua Available from public payphones only	22	Cyprus 080-900000	Guatemala 001-800-444-1234	189	Netherlands 001-800-444-1234	06-022-91-22	Spain 900-99-0014
Argentina 001-800-733-1111	111	Czech Republic 001-800-733-1111	Haiti 001-800-733-1111	1234	Netherlands Antilles 001-800-733-1111	001-800-999-1022	St. Lucia 191-997-0001
Australia 002-903-4112	412	Denmark 1-800-624-1000	Honduras 001-800-733-1111	1000	Nicaragua 001-800-733-1111	001-800-999-1022	Sweden 020-795-922
Bahamas 1-800-624-1000	1000	Dominican Republic 1-800-733-1111	Hungary 001-800-733-1111	170	Paraguay 001-800-733-1111	001-800-999-1022	Switzerland 020-795-922
Bahrain 800-002	002	Ecuador 800-002	Iceland 800-002	170	Peru 800-002	001-800-999-1022	Trinidad & Tobago 155-0222
Belgium 0800-10012	10012	Egypt 800-002	Ireland 800-002	170	Puerto Rico 800-002	001-800-999-1022	United Kingdom (ONLY) (SPECIAL PHONES ONLY)
Bermuda 1-800-624-1000	1000	El Salvador 800-002	Italy 800-002	170	Romania 800-002	001-800-999-1022	United States (SPECIAL PHONES ONLY)
Bolivia 800-002	002	Finland 1-800-624-1000	Jamaica 800-002	170	Saudi Arabia 800-002	001-800-999-1022	Uruguay 000-412
Brazil 800-002	002	France 1-800-624-1000	Kenya 800-002	170	South Africa 800-002	001-800-999-1022	U.S. Virgin Islands 1-800-886-8008
Canada 800-002	002	Germany 1-800-624-1000	Liechtenstein 800-002	170	Switzerland 800-002	001-800-999-1022	Vatican City 172-1022
Cayman Islands 800-002	002	Greece 800-002	Luxembourg 800-002	170	Switzerland 800-002	001-800-999-1022	Venezuela 172-1022
Chile 800-002	002	Guatemala 800-002	Mexico 800-002	170	Switzerland 800-002	001-800-999-1022	Venezuela 172-1022
Colombia 800-002	002	Honduras 800-002	Morocco 800-002	170	Switzerland 800-002	001-800-999-1022	Venezuela 172-1022
Costa Rica 800-002	002	Iceland 800-002	Nicaragua 800-002	170	Switzerland 800-002	001-800-999-1022	Venezuela 172-1022

Use your MCI Card, local telephone card or call collect, all at the same low rates.

(MCI) Cards: International calling is available. Most are available within all international borders. Certain restrictions apply. • Limited by availability. • Not for second dial tone. • Available from LADATEL public payphones only. • Rate depends on destination. • International communication charges. • Not available from public payphones. • Public payphones may require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone.

**WORLDPHONE** Let It Take You Around the World.  
From MCI



سكنا من الاصل

# THE AMERICAS / SAYING 'I'M SORRY'

## POLITICAL NOTES



**2 VETS** — Bob Dole, of Kansas, left, the leader of the Senate's minority Republicans, being greeted Monday by a veteran at Sainte-Marie-du-Pont, Normandy, during ceremonies near Utah Beach. Mr. Dole, also a veteran of the war, lost the use of his right arm from a war wound.

### North's 18-Hour Honeymoon

RICHMOND, Virginia — One day after Oliver L. North won Virginia's Republican nomination for the Senate, both Dole, the leader of the Senate's minority Republicans, rained on Mr. North's victory celebration by refusing to endorse him and reaching out to a potential North opponent, J. Marshall Coleman.

Mr. Dole, of Kansas, said in a nationally broadcast interview that "it's going to take a while" before he decides whether to support Mr. North, and that Mr. North's victory "makes it very difficult for some in the Republican Party" to stay loyal.

He also said he planned to meet this week with Mr. Coleman, a former state attorney general, who appears likely to bolt the Republican Party and run for the Senate as an independent. Although Mr. Dole said he did not know what Mr. Coleman "has to say," some political analysts immediately interpreted the meeting as a highly public slap at Mr. North.

Mr. North got more unwelcome news from another Republican senator, John S. McCain 3d of Arizona, and from the man he beat Saturday, Ronald Reagan's budget director, James C. Miller 3d. Both offered Mr. North tepid support, but Mr. McCain, appearing with Mr. Dole on a CBS News program, said he thought Mr. North was a weak candidate. Mr. Miller said he had no plans to campaign for his erstwhile rival.

In a news conference, Mr. North minimized the statements by Mr. Dole and Mr. McCain, noting that they came from two lawmakers "neither of whom are running in Virginia."

"I'm running for the families of Virginia," he said. "I'm not running anywhere else but Virginia."

Mr. North had hoped to start his general election drive on an emotional high note Sunday, attending a "unity breakfast" with Virginia Republicans and beginning a four-day bus tour through rural Virginia. He vowed to press ahead, even though his hoped-for political honeymoon lasted less than 18 hours.

"The only thing that's going to slow this parade down," Mr. North said, "is a flat tire between here and Danville."

The criticism of Mr. North by senior members of his own party "is simply remarkable," said Robert Holsworth, a political scientist at Virginia Commonwealth University. "North's candidacy is already becoming a national issue," he added. "You have an extraordinarily divided Republican Party in Virginia at the moment."

He called Mr. North "perhaps the most polarizing figure on the political scene." (WP)

### Iowa Republicans' Fissure

ANAMOSA, Iowa — Richard Schwarm, Iowa's Republican Party chairman, describes Representative Frederick L. Grandy as a "risk-taker." He earned that reputation in 1986, when he returned to his home state and recaptured for the Republicans a House seat that Democrats had held 12 years.

That made Mr. Grandy, an actor whose best-known role was as Gopher, the purser in the television series "The Love Boat," a hero to Iowa Republicans.

But these days Mr. Grandy's hero status has been severely tarnished in the eyes of many Iowa Republicans because of another high-risk venture — his primary challenge to three-term Governor Terry E. Branstad, also a Republican, that has exposed deep fissures in the state party.

In the last two weeks before Tuesday's primary, Mr. Grandy has roamed Iowa's back roads in a recreational vehicle dubbed "The Guy Boat," assailing Mr. Branstad for a "pattern of abuse and mismanagement" of state government and pressing a Bill Clinton-type theme change.

With the public growing increasingly sour toward politics, and the term-limits movement gaining momentum, Mr. Branstad's 12-year tenure in office is probably his most serious handicap.

Part of the Republican establishment has rallied to his side, including Mr. Schwarm, former Governor Robert Ray, who served a record 14 years, and Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, who last month suggested that Mr. Grandy should quit the race.

"He's got a future in Iowa politics if he wants to be patient," Mr. Grassley said.

But the toll of 12 years in the executive mansion and a distant relationship with Republican legislative leaders have come back to haunt Mr. Branstad. Harold Van Maanen, Republican speaker of the Iowa House, has endorsed him, but other top Republican legislative leaders are backing Mr. Grandy. So is state Auditor Richard Johnson, the only Republican beside Mr. Branstad to hold statewide elective office.

"He's been there so long, there's an anti-Branstad mood," said state Senate Minority Leader Jack Riffe as he and Mr. Johnson campaigned with Mr. Grandy last week. "There are people who think this is his career, this is his life," he said, adding, "I personally want new vision. I want change." (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Al Frank, 85, of North Miami Beach, Florida, a corporal who landed in the first wave at Utah Beach, at the D-Day commemoration: "I had to come. Several of my buddies are gone. This is the last time for me, and this is for them." (AP)

## Office-Seekers Count on Public's Forgiveness

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — Forgive or forget. That would be an apt slogan for many candidates running for office this year.

While many an American legend was elected from a jail cell, the truth is that not so long ago politicians caught doing something wrong would often hurriedly look for the nearest exit from public life.

Not any more. Perhaps sensing a more magnanimous public, or encouraged by President Bill Clinton's refusal to let his personal foibles sink his campaign in 1992, politicians are brazenly barreling through it. It is as if their acts of wrongdoing or moral breaches are little more than political hurdles they must overcome.

"Forgiveness is in vogue," said Harry Wilson, a political science professor at Roanoke College in Virginia. "We saw that with Bill Clinton. He said, 'I've done some things inappropriate and I'm sorry.' It probably reflects this new generation of American politics."

If voters are unwilling to forgive, then politicians hope they will forget, or at least not hold their transgressions against them. Nowhere is this more evident than here in

Virginia, where Oliver L. North and Senator Charles S. Robb, candidates for the U.S. Senate, are imploring voters to stop dwelling on their stained pasts and focus on what they would do in office. Better yet, they want voters to concentrate on the stained past of the other guy.

Mr. North, who won the Republican Senate nomination at his party's convention on Saturday, sought to turn his conviction for lying to Congress to his advantage. (The charge involved his testimony about the Iran-contra affair; the conviction was overturned on a technicality.)

In a film broadcast in the convention hall before the voting, the North campaign portrayed his appearance before Congress as a mark of honor by featuring a medal-covered North, then a Marine lieutenant colonel, addressing the Iran-contra committee. Once nominated, Mr. North joined the ethics police, chastising the administration as "up to its caboose in the peccadilloes and personal distractions of its president." At a party breakfast Sunday morning, Mr. North was introduced as a politician who "always spoke out for principle."

Mr. Robb, who is expected to win the Democratic nomination, has conceded activ-

ity "not appropriate for a married man."

The forgive-or-forget strategy is practiced well beyond Virginia.

Former Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. of Washington was shamed into leaving public life (and forced into jail) after he was videotaped smoking crack in a federal investigation. He asked God and the voters for forgiveness. And he is running to get his old job back.

Representative Ken Calvert, a freshman Republican from California, has apologized for being caught in a compromising position in a car with a prostitute. He is seeking reelection.

Representative Martin R. Hoke, Republican of Ohio, is making amends to women's groups after being caught on video ogling a television producer and making comments about her breasts.

In one of the most prominent cases, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois and the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, won a tough primary in April by imploring voters to forget, or ignore, allegations that he had abused his office. Mr. Rostenkowski, who faces a general election in November, was indicted last week on 17 criminal charges.

and had to relinquish the committee's chair. The phenomenon of politicians seeking forgiveness is not entirely new. For example, Representative Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, was censured by the House in 1983 for having sexual relations with a 17-year-old male page 10 years earlier. Mr. Studds apologized, and he has since been re-elected five times.

The specter of tarnished candidates' daring to run for office and proclaiming their virtues no doubt offends many voters. It also fuels the high levels of public disgust over the quality of elected officials.

Yet, as paradoxical as it may sound, candidates seem to think that voters are willing to overlook their indiscretions. The theory, perhaps, is that people have become so cynical that they now expect the worst from their public servants and, thus, might be more willing to forgive.

Former Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, who was chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, said: "All someone has to do now is say: 'I'm sorry. I strangled nine people. But I'm hallucinating. But I'm sorry.'"

He added, "America is a very forgiving place."

## Scattershot Licensing of Gun Dealers Under Fire

By Michael deCourcy Hinds  
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Last year, Terrence Williams, a hair stylist seeking to earn a little extra money, did what 250,000 other Americans have done: he obtained a federal license to buy and sell firearms.

Now, Mr. Williams, 27, is serving a four-year sentence in federal prison for illegal gun trafficking.

So far, his guns have been linked to two homicides — a young woman in Camden, New Jersey, shot in a dispute with her boyfriend in January, and a 21-year-old man found dead here last year — and two armed robberies, five assaults and at least two dozen other crimes in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Eleven of his guns were taken from juveniles.

Mr. Williams' quick success, selling 793 handguns in about two months, is not surprising. He sold guns in bulk, kept no sales records, did not ask customers for identification and did not require them to wait the state-mandated 48 hours before receiving their guns while local police could check for criminal records.

He removed serial numbers from about 250 guns to prevent them from being traced.

Gun-control advocates, law-enforcement officials and even some gun dealers say the Williams case illustrates the shortcomings of recent gun-control measures, including the Brady law's restrictions on some assault weapons.

Restrictions on gun sales will have little effect, they say, if the government continues to dispense firearms licenses so freely and authorities fail to monitor dealers.

"The system of federal licensing of gun dealers is a national scandal," said Carl Bogus, a visiting professor at Rutgers Law School and an adviser to the Violence Policy Center, a Washington organization that researches gun violence. "There are more federally licensed gun dealers than gas stations in this country, and the gas stations are far more rigorously regulated and monitored."

Gun-shop owners, their anger fueled by the competition, are equally blunt.

"The government has created a black market for guns by issuing firearms licenses to people who are not legitimately in the business," said Bill Bridgewater, executive director of the National Alliance of Stocking Gun Dealers, a trade group that represents 16,000 gun stores.

Mr. Bridgewater said his organization's national survey last year identified 7,000 people they call "kitchen-table dealers," who operate from home and violate some law connected to gun sales.

A federal license permits a person to buy weapons individually or in bulk through the mail from wholesalers or distributors, and to sell those weapons to all but prohibited

groups: minors, felons, obvious drug and alcohol abusers and the mentally ill.

For the last 35 years, license applicants had simply to pay \$30 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, submit a Social Security number and affirm that they had not been institutionalized for mental illness and were not felons. The bureau used to issue licenses so freely that, to its embarrassment, it issued them in the names of two dogs in 1990.

Last year, the Clinton administration ordered the bureau to tighten the process. Since August, applicants have been fingerprinted and photographed as well, and the bureau now tells applicants that their names will be sent to the police, who may check on their compliance with the law.

Since the new rules have been in place, the number of people applying for firearms licenses has plummeted. In March, 1,100 applied, compared with 7,000 in March 1993, said Jack Killorn, a bureau spokesman.

Most gun-license applicants declare that they intend to buy and sell guns as a primary livelihood, but in reality, the firearms bureau says, most people want to buy guns at wholesale prices for personal use.

"Probably 70 percent of the people holding licenses shouldn't hold them," Mr. Killorn said.

In 1993, the bureau took 143 of 252,000 license holders to court nationwide, and administratively revoked 26 licenses, though some of those dealers might have appealed.

## Getting Down to Business

### Congress Gears Up for Serious Dealing on Health Bill

By Robin Toner  
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The technocratic era of the health care struggle is long over, and the White House policy purists have been consigned to the sidelines. It is June, time is running short for passing a bill, and some major Congressional committees have been stymied for months over one central issue: whether to require employers to contribute to the cost of their workers' insurance.

For the lawmakers in the middle, it is time for some serious dealing, time to look for some political fixes and some political cover and time to find a way to finess the yawning chasm between those who have proudly and angrily opposed those who have just as proudly and angrily supported them.

It is the moment, in short, when politicians such as Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, a quintessential swing vote who loves to deal, become very, very important.

"If we all stick to what we initially proposed, we'll all go off the cliff together," Mr. Breaux said during the weekend.

"This thing is not going to be solved from the left or the right, but from the center."

Mr. Breaux gave what may be the credo for members of the House and Senate in this dangerous season: "I'm going to do anything that gets me out alive."

Indeed, visits to four states over the Memorial Day recess, which ends on Tuesday, underscore the political risks for those who hope to win passage of major health legislation this year — and thus their need for some kind of face-saving compromise, fast.

They face increasingly energized interest groups, such as the small-business owners in Philadelphia, which galled Erskine Bowles, the head of the Small Business Administration, about the workings of President Bill Clinton's health plan last week.

They face television and radio commercials in opposition to the various elements of restructuring health care and six months of second thoughts about the need for change.

They've become more cautious, "as how Senator G. Kent Conrad, Democrat of North Dakota, another member of the Finance Committee, described his constituents after a week of public forums on health care."

"For all of us, there's a growing understanding of how really complicated this is," he said. Adding to the political anxiety is

### Away From Politics

● An argument turned into a riot in Oakland, California, when the police arrived at a lakeside festival. At least 10 people were injured, including a police officer. Gunfire was reported during the melee that broke out at Lake Merritt in downtown Oakland, but no one was believed to have been shot.

● A former lawyer, Howard Hunter, was named Monday as the next president of the Mormon church, replacing Ezra Taft Benson, who died last week. Mr. Hunter, 66, was named as the 14th "prophet, seer and revelator" of the 164-year-old church, based in Salt Lake City, which has some 5 million members worldwide.

● A group of youths at a poolside end-of-school party in San Marino, California, got into an argument and left angry, then came back with guns and opened fire. The police said two teens were killed and seven others were wounded. At least two people began spraying bullets from semiautomatic handguns into a crowd of about 100 young people in the affluent Los Angeles suburb.

● Two men who said they had been lost in open seas for 15 to 20 days were rescued off Cape Lookout, North Carolina, by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter crew. The two men were slightly dehydrated and malnourished, but arrived at the Coast Guard station in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with only cuts and bruises. The men said they had been fishing off Fort Lauderdale, Florida, when their boat's engine failed and they became caught in the Gulf Stream.

● The son of Raymond L. Flynn, the U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican, spent the weekend in jail in Boston, charged with threatening his mother with a shovel after a night of drinking. Raymond L. Flynn Jr., 27, was arrested after his mother called the police, saying he was chasing her around their home in South Boston. Catherine Flynn told the police that her son was out drinking until 5 A.M. and became violent when she questioned him about it. (AP, AFP)

## Roberto Burle Marx Is Dead at 84

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Roberto Burle Marx, whose mark on Brazil's landscape ranged from the undulating mosaic sidewalks of Rio's Copacabana Beach to the hanging gardens in the new capital of Brasilia, died Saturday. He was 84 and lived in his lush, botanical retreat, a former coffee farm, 55 kilometers from here.

He died of congestive heart failure, friends said.

During a 60-year career, Brazil's most prominent landscape artist brought his nation's rich flora out from Europe's shadow and became a tireless champion of Brazil's orchids, palms, water lilies and bromeliads.

In nearly 3,000 landscape projects in 20 nations across the globe ranged from the gardens of the Organization of American States in Washington to a redesign of Biscayne Boulevard in Miami, from the gardens of the Unesco headquarters in Paris to a tropical garden under glass at Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania.

Massimo Troisi, 41, Director And Actor In Italian Cinema ROME (Reuters) — Massimo Troisi, 41, an Italian actor and director, has died of heart failure, his family said on Sunday.

A Neapolitan, Mr. Troisi was renowned for the black humor of his work. He shot to fame in Italy in 1981 when he starred and directed in his film debut, "Ricomincio da Tre" ("Back To Square Three"), which was a big box-office success.

He shared the award for best performance by an actor at the 1989 Venice Film Festival with Marcello Mastroianni for their roles in the film "Che Ora E'?" ("What Time Is It?") by the Italian director Ettore Scola.

John Jay Hinchey, 79, an international lawyer, died of cancer May 31 at his home in Santa Barbara, California. From 1946 to 1949 he had been a judge on the International Mixed Courts of Egypt. He lived from 1950 to 1980 in Paris, where he was a partner in the law firm of S.G. Archibald.

### Japan Atom Plant Shut Off

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Tokyo Electric Power Co. said Monday that it had shut down a nuclear power plant after finding damage to a pump that provides water for making the steam that turns the plant's generators. There were no fears of radioactive leakage from the plant in Fukushima, in northern Japan, a company spokesman said.

## Foreign Loggers Threaten 'Last Rain Forest'

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Hidden in the lush vastness of the rain forests of Papua New Guinea there is a land that time forgot. It is a place so untouched by the outside world that many of the forest dwellers still wear bird feathers and grass skirts, use shells and pigs' teeth for money and remember not-so-distant relatives who celebrated victories over their tribal enemies by eating them.

Papua New Guinea has been described by conservationists as the last rain forest, and it is not much of an exaggeration. This remote Pacific country is carpeted by some of the last extensive stretches of pristine tropical forest to be found anywhere on the planet.

But even the "last rain forest" is now in danger. The forests of Papua New Guinea — and a way of life they have sheltered since the Stone Age — are threatened by a stampede of foreign loggers desperate for a new source of tropical timber. Environmentalists say the timber with commercial value here could be felled within a generation, possibly within a decade.

"They use the bulldozer to make a road to bring the trees down to the sea, and they come right through our land," said Vincent Mutumutu, pointing to the new logging road that stretches down the mountain behind his village, a huge brown scar slicing through the dense 100-foot-high canopy of walnut and calophyllum trees. "The loggers do not think about the life of the people here."

Mr. Mutumutu does not know exactly how old he is. All he knows is that he was born before "the big fight," otherwise known as World War II, the only event that linked the people of these majestic forests to the modern world.

But if Mr. Mutumutu and his neighbors lost track of the 20th century, it is fast catching up to them. Late last year, a bul-

doser owned by a foreign logging company came crashing into Mr. Mutumutu's tiny farm of banana trees and watermelon vines, destroying the only source of income for his family of 16.

"I do not know what I will do now," said Mr. Mutumutu, adjusting and readjusting his "lap-lap," the ragged piece of cloth tied around his waist, the only item of clothing that he has ever worn or, for that matter, ever needed.

Eighty percent of Papua New Guinea is covered by trees — 145,000 square miles of tropical forest, spread across an archipelago of 600 islands at the point near the equator where Southeast Asia spills into the South Pacific. The western half of the main island is occupied by Irian Jaya, a province of Indonesia.

With only 4 million people, Papua New Guinea is among the most sparsely populated countries on earth, and many of the forest tribes have been isolated from their neighbors for centuries.

The result today is a paradise for linguists, since there more than 700 distinct languages here, a fifth of the languages known on earth. Pigeon English serves as a national language, and the expression "happy noon" is a national greeting.

The loggers see a paradise of a different sort. The forests are thick with hardwood trees, including walnut, mahogany and pine, and the logging companies describe a resource worth billions of dollars in a world market starved for tropical timber.

The largest foreign logging companies operating here come from Malaysia, a country that has already sacrificed much of its own rain forest to rapacious logging. Evidence of the loggers' work is increasingly easy to find. Some logged areas here resemble moonscapes, with so much of the vegetation and topsoil stripped away that the forests may never grow back.

Conservation groups warn that the loss of such massive tropical forests could affect climatic patterns elsewhere in the Pacific. Rare species of plants and animals have been put in danger — the variety of wildlife in Papua New Guinea is among the most diverse on earth, including the world's largest butterfly and 36 of the 43 species of birds of paradise — along with some of the world's most ancient tribal cultures.

"This is a battle that pits people wearing loincloths and bird feathers against fast-talking, fast-moving foreign loggers," said Tim Neville, the forests minister of Papua New Guinea and the nemesis of the Malaysian loggers.

Max Henderson, an Australian-born environmentalist who has lived in Papua New Guinea for 30 years, says the loggers are engaged in a "magnificent son."

"The loggers turn up on a beach with a handful of money," he said, "and tell these gullible landowners, 'I'm here to help you if you let me just take down a few of these old trees.' And they leave the landowners with nothing."

Figures compiled by the Forests Ministry seem to support the charge. Government figures show that nearly \$500 million worth of logs were shipped out of Papua New Guinea last year. The payment to the tribes (that actually owns the forests) was less than \$15 million.

Loggers insist that no one is being cheated. They say their industry is creating wealth for a backward people whose wretched living conditions have always been ignored by their own government.

"Our industry has a lot of contributions to make," said Francis Tjong, general manager of the largest of the Malaysian logging firms, Rimbanan Hijau, which translates from Malay as "Beautiful Forest."

"In remote, rural areas of the country, we build roads, community halls, churches,

schools, government offices," Mr. Tjong said.

But as they rake in huge profits, the loggers are creating for themselves a reputation here for corruption and violence. The industry's critics say they have been the targets of death threats, or worse.

Mr. Neville, the forests minister, says that since he announced a crackdown on foreign logging, he has twice been confronted by gun-wielding attackers.

The amount of wood exported from Papua New Guinea has quadrupled since 1980, from 642,000 cubic meters of logs left the country. In 1992, 2 million cubic meters of logs was exported. The exports grew last year by more than a third, to 2.7 million cubic meters, equal to about 3 million trees, with most of the logs bound for wood-processing plants in Japan.

If the environmental stakes were not so high, the negotiations over lumber rights might be comical, with loggers venturing hundreds of miles into the dense forests to wave money at villages of illiterate, nearly naked forest-dwellers.

"These are bush people," said Helen Pilon, a social worker here whose job requires her to take daylong hikes into the jungle to explain the concept of logging rights to remote tribal villages.

"They live in bush houses, with no power, with pit toilets, using dogs' teeth for money. For many of these people, the first time they ever see an outsider is when they meet a logger."

Honest loggers admit that native villagers are easily cheated, and that tribes often sell their rights to millions of dollars worth of trees for a pittance.

The government estimates that a village will receive about \$24 for every tree taken from its forest, while the logging company will sell the tree for nearly \$600 — of which at least a third is profit.



### HÔTEL DU RHÔNE

GENEVA

Our impressive renovation is complete.

As a matter of fax, we have excellent business facilities.

Geneva's first business address in the finest location.

one of "The Leading Hotels of the World."

TEL (41 22) 731 98 31 FAX (41 22) 732 45 58

The new Leading Hotel.



NEW YORK

Herald



Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

## THE WEATHER

Today: Fair and warm; fresh winds.  
Temperatures: Today: 71-77; Mon.: 71-77.  
Detailed Report on Page 26

VOL. CIV No. 35,633

Copyright, 1944,  
New York Tribune Inc.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944

THREE CENTS  
In New York City

# Invasion Succeeds in Initial Steps; Allies Push Inland From Beaches; Losses Small in Channel Crossing

## City Devotes Day to Work And Prayers

Crowds Are Tense, but Not Excited in Awaiting Latest Invasion Details

## 50,000 at Services At Madison Square

Allies' Anthems Are Sung in Solemn Ceremonies; Messages Sent Leaders

By John G. Rogers  
The grim news of invasion, awaited hourly for so many weeks, that it struck with little surprise, stunned New York and the nation yesterday, and today, and not with the excitement of a day of prayer for the success of Allied arms and the safety of the men who bear them.

It was a day of intense newspaper reading and anxious radio listening for latest reports on the greatest invasion in history. There probably was not a person in the land who did not have a family member, relative or friend fighting the Nazis inland from the French Channel beaches.

People Join in Prayer  
Most of New York's more than 1,500 churches and synagogues were open for public prayer throughout the day, and to an extent, denomination was forgotten. The people, in many cases, simply entered any church they passed and prayed.

The largest assembly of prayer, the city's only official observance, was held at Madison Square under the sponsorship of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's D-Day Committee, headed by Governor A. W. Hoffman.

There, at 3:30 p. m., a police-estimated throng of more than 50,000 New Yorkers gathered just east of the square, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and observed the invasion day with a combination of solemnity, jubilation and sentiment.

Led by Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergymen, the huge, polyglot crowd prayed for just and permanent victory, for the survival of American fighting men, Mayor LaGuardia, who presided, read messages from the people of New York to General Dwight D. Eisenhower and President Roosevelt.

Anthems Are Sung  
Then the anthems were sung: "God Save the King" for the British, the "Internationale" for the Russians, "The Star-Spangled Banner" for the Americans and, finally, the one that seemed to be the people's most poignant—"La Marseillaise."

Six French sailors, uniformed in t. gray, jaunty colors, standing under the French tricolor and the Cross of Lorraine flag of the Fighting French, in front of the crowd, stood smartly at salute during the playing and singing of the anthems of the France that used to be.

## U.S. Bombers Raid Nazis First Time From Soviet Base

Some Pilots Hear of Invasion While Destroying Nazi Airport in Romania

By The Associated Press  
AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE, Russia, June 6.—Striking from bases in Russia for the first time in history, heavy bombers of the 15th United States Air Force today blasted a German airport at the Romanian city of Galati, at the mouth of the Danube River.

## Fleeing Nazis Face Loss of Central Italy

Must Decide at Once to Use Reserves Needed in West or Retreat to Po Valley

By Homer Bigart  
By Wire to the Herald Tribune  
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.  
ROME, June 6.—Chased by the invasion news, the Allied armored columns quickened their advance beyond Rome late today, fanning out into central Italy and making good progress toward Civitavecchia and Viterbo.

Unless Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is willing to abandon all of central Italy and let the Allied armies approach perilously close to the Po Valley, reinforcements must be rushed down the peninsula without delay. There (Continued on page 11, column 3)

## 'On Schedule,' Is Roosevelt's Report of Day

Tells 181 at Press Session of Gains, and His Mien Hints Attacks to Come

## He Gives No Denial Of Other Landings

Won't Answer Questions on Blows by Russians, Calls Allied Loss Light

By Bert Andrews  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Allied invasion of Europe is "up to schedule," President Roosevelt declared today at a news conference at which his surface gravity gave so little comment to his inward satisfaction that it had many listeners to infer for one moment that he meant "rather than tomorrow" and that another the landings in France may be followed by swift new blows at Germany and Japan.

In short sleeves, with his Seattle face on the floor by his chair, the President met with 181 press and radio reporters soon after 4 p. m., a little less than six hours before he had gone on the air to lead all Americans in a prayer for the sons of the nation who "this day have set upon a mighty endeavor . . . to set free a suffering humanity."

As he gave the correspondents a first-hand picture of when and how the current phase of the march of liberation was planned, the President had before him a late report from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander of the Allied forces, that as of noon today American naval forces were two destroyers and one LST, and that losses incident to the air landings were relatively light, about 1 per cent.

In his mind he had more detailed information given him earlier in the day, during an hour-and-twenty-minute session, by his three top military men, General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet; and General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, all of whom had (Continued on page 10, column 6)



Arrows indicate where the Germans reported Allied invasion thrusts on a front stretching between Cherbourg (1) and Le Havre (2), although the Nazis said a bottle was raging north of Rouen (3). A beachhead was reported to have been established near Isigny (4). Other Allied forces had driven into Caen (5)

## Churchill Says Allied Progress Is 'Satisfactory'

Tells Commons: Air-Borne Landings Were Feature; Sea Obstacles Overcome

By Joseph Barnes  
From the Herald Tribune Bureau  
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.  
LONDON, June 6.—To a tense but quiet House of Commons at noon today Prime Minister Churchill told the news of the Allied invasion of France. First he reported the liberation of France, then gave the House the welcome news that the most complicated and difficult operation that has ever occurred, as he termed the invasion, was proceeding according to plan.

Again tonight the Prime Minister gave the House of Commons an encouraging report. Just before the House rose he announced that he had been during the afternoon at the centers of information from the new front, and that the operation was proceeding in "a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

He said the Channel crossings had been made with smaller losses than had been expected, that bombing and naval fire had reduced the danger from shore batteries and that Allied troops had already moved several miles inland. The outstanding feature of the attack, he said, was "the landings of the air-borne troops, which were, of course, on a scale far larger than anything that has been seen so far in the world."

The tone of both the Prime Minister's reports was summed up in his concluding sentence, pronounced just before the House adjourned tonight. "This is," he said, "a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

## Reporter in Plane Over France Sees Invasion Pattern Unfold

Landing Craft Pile Into Beaches Near Cherbourg, Warships Blast Defense Works, Gliders Dot Landscape, Allied Flyers Are Everywhere

By Jack Tait  
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune  
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.  
AT A 9TH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, England, June 6.—Down below the first group of Marauder medium bombers to strike the Cherbourg peninsula at dawn today were the thin lines of invasion craft pushing in to hit the sandy beaches a few minutes later.

Standing out from the shore, bow to stern, were the destroyers, the cruisers and battleships. With vivid flashes of lightning the huge shells were hurled into the shore installations.

In contrast, the peninsula itself was a dark and somber spot in the early light of dawn which clothed the countryside, partly shrouded in a thin, purple haze. Only occasionally was there a sign of action. The enemy guns responded feebly.

I made two trips to the peninsula today with Marauders of the 9th Air Force, systematically dispatched to uproot gun emplacements and send them skyward under a great concentration of high explosives. It was not pinpoint bombing of the gun emplacements, many were followed by another twelve hours later. (Continued on page 4, column 6)

## 600 Navy Guns Blasted Coast Before Landing

Nazi Rocket Shells, Allied Flares, Starlights and Bombs Joined in Display

By Joseph Driscoll  
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune  
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.  
BAIE DE LA SEINE, June 6.—As I write this, our infantry and engineers our tanks and ducks are touching the shores of France in the greatest invasion of all recorded times.

They are touching France and touching it hard in the historic Province of Normandy, along the coast of the Baie de la Seine, stretching roughly from the Port of Cherbourg to Le Havre, at the mouth of the River Seine, which leads to Paris.

We have taken the first step on the Continent toward Berlin, but many more steps must follow before final success is achieved. Both Cherbourg and Le Havre are being subjected to heavy aerial bombardments, but the beachheads are being fought for in between.

As we bring in many more thousands of men, no doubt our beaches will be extended. For twenty hours prior to our landings Allied Air Forces had been attacking the German defenses of Cherbourg.

Just after midnight, the agency continued, strong German bomber formations attacked Allied warships and landing craft off the Bay of the Seine and north of Le Havre. "Details are purposely kept back as yet, but results were good," the agency added.

Another German report said that Allied paratroopers landed at Rouen, forty-one miles from the coast and a third of the way to Paris from Le Havre. This report could not be confirmed at Allied headquarters, where how-

## Battle Raging At Rail Center 9 Miles Inland

Fleet of 4,000 Vessels, 600 Warships, Gliders Take Army to France

## Only 50 Warplanes Of Luftwaffe Seen

Nazis Report Chanting at Rouen, 41 Miles In, and the British in Lisieux

By Geoffrey Parsons  
By Telephone to the Herald Tribune  
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.  
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7 (Wednesday).—Initial success in all respects was reported at Allied headquarters at midnight last night, twenty-four hours after Allied paratroopers had landed in Normandy as the advance force of the mightiest combined air, land and sea invasion in history.

Allied troops have pushed into France from beachheads, and Allied headquarters confirmed reports that there was fighting in Caen, a rail center on the Paris-Cherbourg main line, nine and one-half miles inland.

Troops Firmly Ashore  
Troops and tanks are firmly ashore at many points along 100 miles of the Normandy coast between Le Havre and Cherbourg. Allied headquarters is releasing few details as to the actual progress of operations, beyond expressing general satisfaction.

The German radio is more specific. One report places the city of Lisieux, fifteen miles from the coast, south of Le Havre, in British hands.

In all, the Germans report a dozen landings along an eighty-mile front. They say at the western end, bitter fighting is going on, along the Carentan-Valognes road, on the Cherbourg peninsula. This road, Route 13, is the main highway from Paris to Cherbourg. Valognes is only twelve miles from the port.

Counter-Attack Reported  
[The German Transocean News Agency in a Berlin broadcast, heard in London early Wednesday, said that fierce German counter-attacks had been launched against Allied invasion troops east of Cherbourg.]

Just after midnight, the agency continued, strong German bomber formations attacked Allied warships and landing craft off the Bay of the Seine and north of Le Havre. "Details are purposely kept back as yet, but results were good," the agency added.

Another German report said that Allied paratroopers landed at Rouen, forty-one miles from the coast and a third of the way to Paris from Le Havre. This report could not be confirmed at Allied headquarters, where how-

## News on Inside Pages

### THE INVASION

German fear Allies will make a sudden stab for Paris. Page 3  
German army engaged by Nazis in administration of reserves. Page 3  
Weather still is a major worry: The Channel is rough. Page 3  
Allies in complete control of air over northern France. Page 4  
Attack is spearheaded by cloud-burst of sky troops. Page 4  
600 U.S. British warships escorted 6,000 invasion craft. Page 5  
Infantry was given job of blasting Nazi pill boxes. Page 5  
News of D Day spurs war workers to greater effort. Page 7  
Eisenhower's patriotic liberation fight has begun. Page 8  
Londoners amaze observers by taking news so calmly. Page 9  
Invasion brings sense of relief to the Allies French. Page 9  
Incredible supply task set for stage for the invasion. Page 10  
Russian rejoice at invasion and mass for own drive. Page 11  
Air-borne troops give Nazis taste of Crete in reverse. Page 11

### WAR

American Relief for Italy, Inc., may receive \$1,000,000. Page 11  
Japanese drive to Changsha's defense, crisis near. Page 11  
Badoglio resigns but will form a new government. Page 11  
War communiques. Page 16

### CITY AND VICINITY

Corning Glass Works is named in suit for \$34,500,000. Page 13  
Five city engineers are suspended for outside work. Page 13  
Invasion quickens tempo of West Point commencement. Page 17  
Repatriates on Gripsholm greeted by D Day tidings. Page 28

### NATIONAL

Thirteen loan sharks are indicted in anti-trust suit. Page 13  
Psychological terrorism found in Nazi captives in U.S. Page 15  
Avery appeals to Congress to abolish the W. L. B. Page 26

### SPORTS

All major sports postponed as invasion day arrives. Page 18  
Brookhattan wins Red Cross soccer on loss of coin. Page 18  
Another viewpoint. Page 18  
Abramson. Page 18

### EDITORIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Editorials. Page 16  
Books. Page 16  
Summer We on Food. Page 16  
Major Elton. Page 16  
In Short. Page 16  
Sullivan. Page 16  
Bridges. Page 16  
Webster. Page 16  
"Mr. and Mrs. Delany." Page 16  
Nature story. Page 16  
Puzzle. Page 16

## To Our Readers

The New York Herald Tribune is omitting all advertising except classified and record financial copy from today's editions in order to provide adequate news space and wider distribution of the newspaper at this historic moment. This is done with the co-operation of our regular display advertisers.

Return your order to: International Herald Tribune Office, 37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW, England. Or fax to: (44 81) 944 8243.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ sets of the seven New York Herald Tribune Normandy Landing historic front pages—June 5 through 11, 1944—at UK£18 (US\$25) per set, plus postage per set: Europe £2.30; rest of world \$4.10. Please allow 3 to 4 weeks for delivery.

NAME (IN BLOCK LETTERS) ADDRESS CITY/CODE/COUNTRY Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted. Please charge my ☐ Access ☐ Diners ☐ MasterCard ☐ Amex ☐ Eurocard ☐ Visa CARD NO. SIGNATURE EXP.

**50 YEARS AGO TODAY**  
IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
Follow the news of the D-Day landings in Normandy exactly as it appeared on the front pages in June 1944. These commemorative front page reprints from the archives will appear every day from June 5th through June 11th.  
This way, our readers will be able to follow their excitement, successes and setbacks as the troops established beachheads across a 75-mile stretch of the Normandy coast.

هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ



# BACK TO NORMANDY

## For Canada, a Coming of Age in War

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

**CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island** — Lance Corporal Kelvin MacIver, 23, of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, got 20 to 30 yards up the beach near Courseulles-sur-Mer when the German snipers' bullets smashed into the left side of his face. It was "just like getting hit on the head with a sledgehammer," he says.

Earlier that morning, June 6, 1944, Acting Petty Officer Ivan Doherty, 18, was in the engine room of the Canadian minesweeper Guyborough as it came to within a mile and a half of the French coast to clear a lane for the assault ships.

Jack Bigelow, 25, a navigation officer, was guiding a four-engine Halifax bomber, from the 434th Squadron of VI Group of the Canadian Bomber Command, over Pas-de-Calais, part of the Allied plan to fool the Germans into thinking the invasion would take place there instead of Normandy.

By land, sea and air, Canada's contributions were pivotal to D-Day and contributed importantly not only to a sense of nationhood but to Canada's evolving position in the hierarchy of nations.

World War I, in which 500,000 Canadians volunteered from a population of 8 million, helped create a distinct Canadian identity during their four years of combat.

But World War II — in which more than a million men and women were in uniform over six years and 42,000 were killed — brought a new status. On D-Day, said Desmond Morton, a historian at the University of Toronto, Canadians were there "as equals."

"For the first time, Canadians began to feel they belonged where world decisions were made," said the historian, a co-author of "Bloody Victory: Canadians in the D-Day Campaign." Only the United States and Britain committed more forces.

Americans landed on Utah and Omaha Beaches, the British on Gold and Sword. Canada had Juno, between the two British sectors, onto which it threw 14,000 troops, including Mr. MacIver, then a farm boy from Manitoba. On that day, Canada suffered more than 1,000 casualties, with 375 dead. Altogether, 5,021 Canadian soldiers died during the Normandy campaign.

Mr. MacIver spent 12 hours on the beach. The bullet knocked out four teeth, went through his tongue and broke his jaw. When he heard someone announce that a landing craft would take the walking wounded back to England, he crawled to it and finally got some help from a couple of sailors.

Patched up by plastic surgeons, he was back with his regiment by September and continued fighting through to V-E Day, the announcement of victory in Europe on May 8, 1945. "I

feel I was very lucky," the retired electrician said by telephone from his home in Winnipeg. Mr. Doherty and Mr. Bigelow are retired businessmen in Charlottetown, where Mr. Doherty once served as deputy mayor.

Although the 50th anniversary of D-Day will be widely marked in Canada, the fanfare, perhaps reflecting a Canadian penchant for understatement, is likely to be less than in the United States, Britain, and France. Some commentators muse that Canada's contributions will be overshadowed.

"Will Canada be noticed?" The Globe and Mail asked in a front-page article. "Many veterans in this country believe that a certain shyness has marked the effort to tell the story of Canada's involvement."

Senator Jack Marshall, who represents western Newfoundland and who landed with the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment on D-Day, said Canada's plans "do not have the scope and momentum of our Allies."

But ceremonies and parades were planned for most towns and cities, and the federal government has budgeted \$3.6 million for events connected with the end of the war.

On Friday, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien is to unveil a monument in London to Canadian soldiers of the two world wars. On Monday, in Normandy, where he joined other world leaders, he laid a wreath on Juno beach before heading for the ceremony at Omaha Beach.



A flight of nine military jets roaring over D-Day ceremonies Monday at Omaha Beach, framed by flags of some of the Western Allies.

## Clinton Says Resistance Kept 'Freedom Alive'

Agence France-Press

**UTAH BEACH, France** — President Bill Clinton paid tribute to the French Resistance on Monday in a French-American ceremony at Utah Beach, the second of the beaches seized by American forces on D-Day 50 years ago.

He said the Resistance kept "freedom's flame alive" in France at a terrible cost in German retaliation.

### D-Day Jumper Has Back Injury

Agence France-Press

**CAEN, France** — A 70-year-old D-Day veteran who was hurt as he joined 41 other Americans in a reenactment of their parachute jump 50 years ago in Normandy has a back injury but no fracture, hospital sources said Monday.

The veteran, Earl W. Draper of Lawrence, Florida, was taken to hospital in Caen after being treated in a first aid tent near Sainte-Mère-Eglise, where the veterans jumped on Sunday. The hospital said he had "telephoned his wife and is even joking with nurses."

He sustained back injuries after his parachute twisted, as he was coming down. Rescue workers said three other American veterans who also jumped on Sunday were treated for bruises or twisted ankles.

button for those who sabotaged communications and supplies.

He said that the Resistance had shown the way and that without it, D-Day would not have been possible.

Mr. Clinton, feeling the cold in a blustering wind before the war memorial here, repeated his tributes to U.S. and Allied troops already made at an American ceremony at the nearby Pointe-du-Hoc.

"Thousands of people gave everything they were or what they might have been" so that freedom could win through, Mr. Clinton said. "To honor them we must remember."

Addressing veterans at the ceremony, the president declared: "The most difficult days of your lives brought us 50 years of freedom."

In a steady drizzle, a choir of the 82d Airborne sang wartime lyrics like "Kiss Me Once, Kiss Me Twice" and "Kiss Me Once Again" and "I'm Beginning to See the Light."

## For the French on D-Day, a Mix of Bittersweet Memories

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

**QUISTREHAM, France** — Of the 156,000 Allied troops who landed in Normandy on D-Day, only 177 were French, and survivors of the commando unit gathered Monday in the little port that they liberated on June 6, 1944, to be honored by President François Mitterrand for their heroism.

But while there was wreath-laying, distribution of medals and a rendering of "The Marseillaise," France's commemoration of its own role in D-Day could not help evoking the mixed feelings that the event still stirs among many French.

Inevitably, it is a painful reminder that a weak and divided France capitulated swiftly in face of German might in June 1940. But for many older Gaullists and other French patriots, it is almost as bruising to French honor that France was freed by the "Anglo-Saxons," as it calls the Americans and British.

In Normandy, too, D-Day awakens bittersweet memories. The Germans were driven from the region during two months of fierce fighting, but in the process 14,000 civilians were killed — 3,800 on June 6 and 7 alone — and Caen, St. Lô and many smaller towns were destroyed by Allied bombardment.

But eagerness to participate in the celebration was evident in Quistrehem, with thousands crowding a plaza where 36 members of the so-called Kieffer Company, wearing green berets and medals, were given a place of honor in homage to their role 50 years ago.

Named after its commander, Major Philippe Kieffer, the company came ashore on two landing craft west of here, neutralized a German gun position and by early afternoon on D-Day had given Quistrehem a footnote in history as the first French town liberated by the French from German occupation.

Addressing the crowd, Mr. Mitterrand said that, while in no way minimizing France's debt to its allies, the Kieffer Company, 400 other French paratroopers who were dropped into Brittany and, not least, tens of thousands of members of

the French Resistance had also contributed to the liberation of France.

D-Day, however, is not the day that the French state prefers to commemorate. Rather, its main celebration will

**D-Day is not the day that the French state prefers to commemorate. Rather, its main celebration will take place on Aug. 25 to mark the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Paris.**

take place on Aug. 25 to mark the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Paris by French forces led by General Philippe LeClerc. At present, there is no plan to invite any foreign leaders.

Yet the official French interpretation of the liberation of Paris also well illustrates how French perceptions of World War II have been altered by what a succession of governments, starting with that of General Charles de Gaulle in 1944, saw as a need to restore French pride after the occupation.

In practice, the stage was set for the liberation of Paris when American forces punched out of Normandy around Aug. 8, 1944, and quickly advanced towards the capital. By then, General LeClerc had landed 16,000 Free French in Normandy and was authorized by Allied commanders to enter Paris first.

Even this version, though, fails to take into account the initial reluctance of both Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt to allow General de Gaulle to play any role in D-Day. From his exile in London, the general blocked an Allied plan to place France under military occupation and insisted on restoring French administration.

But he was not permitted to set foot in

France until June 14 — two days after Churchill visited the front — and this merely deepened his determination to underline his independence from both London and Washington.

More than anyone, then, it was General de Gaulle who fed the myth that French were in the Resistance and only a handful of traitors — some 10,000 were executed — collaborated with the enemy.

Mr. Mitterrand, who worked for Vichy before joining the Resistance in 1942, has often questioned the purpose of reopening old wounds and has urged the French to look forward, above all to a united Europe founded on the new alliance between the historical enemies, France and Germany.

German leaders were not invited to the ceremonies, but Mr. Mitterrand would have liked Chancellor Helmut Kohl to be here as a symbol that the past is indeed the past. As a gesture to Germany, he has invited German troops belonging to a European army corps to march down the Champs-Élysées on July 14, Bastille Day, this year.

## D-Day and Overlord, Neptune and Bolero

New York Times Service

The Allied invasion of France was an extraordinary endeavor, but the expression "D-Day" has a rather ordinary history. The term had been used long before June 6, 1944.

D-Day originally meant nothing more than the day on which a conventional military operation would be started.

Phrases using repetitive initials go back at least as far as World War I and may have first been used in a Sept. 7, 1918, field order of the Allied Expeditionary Force involving the campaign at the St. Mihiel salient in France. "The First Army will attack at H-Hour on D-Day," the order read.

Because the Normandy invasion was such a momentous operation — the day of all days, so to speak — the phrase D-Day became associated with it.

The invasion also spawned numerous code names. The overall plan was called Overlord, a Churchill touch. The seaborne assault was Operation Neptune. The buildup in Britain was Bolero.

The American beaches were Omaha and Utah, the British beaches Gold and Sword, the Canadian beach Juno. The artificial harbors set down off the beaches were known as Mulberryes.

There was even a code name for something that never existed. This was Fortitude South, an Allied scheme in which a mythical army, supposedly under General George S. Patton, was simulated in southeastern England by dummy landing craft, inflatable rubber tanks and phony wireless communications.

The idea was to convince the German commanders that the invasion could well come at Calais — across the narrowest part of the English Channel — so that tens of thousands of German troops would be kept on guard there, far from Normandy.

It worked, helping make June 6, 1944, the biggest D-Day of them all.

## North Korea Links Sanctions and War

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

**TOKYO** — North Korea turned up the rhetorical heat once again in the dispute over its nuclear research facilities, warning Monday that international sanctions against it would "mean war."

In a broadcast from Pyongyang that was recorded in Tokyo, North Korea's state-run press agency, KCNA, said that "sanctions are immediately a war, and war is merciless." If sanctions are imposed, the message said, the result would determine "the survival or ruin of the 70 millions" living on the Korean Peninsula.

South Korea, a Western-allied democracy, has about 45 million people, and the Communist dictatorship of North Korea has a population about half as big.

For more than a year now, North Korea's government has veered wildly back and forth between conciliation and belligerence toward the United States and its allies.

Analysts say this may reflect a deliberate effort to confuse opponents. On the other hand, it may reflect an ongoing policy battle within the North Korean regime.

As evidence that the North Koreans are divided among themselves, a development official representing the United Nations was left cooling his heels in Tokyo on Monday after Pyongyang abruptly denied an entry visa that the official had been promised weeks ago.

The UN official had been invited to visit Pyongyang by one senior figure in the North Korean government. But when he was ready to

board a plane as scheduled this weekend, another branch of North Korea's government abruptly canceled his entry permit.

This kind of internal squabbling within the isolated North Korean regime demonstrates how difficult it may be to work out an agreement on the nuclear dispute.

Top officials of Japan's government, meanwhile, met Monday to consider whether to impose a financial embargo against North Korea even without a formal UN call for sanctions.

The Japanese have promised to go along with any UN embargo. But UN action seems dubious now because China is unwilling to support it. That led Washington to propose that the United States, Japan, and South Korea form an ad hoc alliance to approve their own sanctions.

Japan's foreign minister, Koji Kakizawa, said last week that Tokyo may move to sanctions against North Korea under the three-country axis without a UN order. This comment produced wild opposition from the political left, which has traditionally supported North Korea. But the response was so muted that Japan may be willing to go along with a three-country embargo.

The chief step for Japan, if it did agree to sanctions, would be to outlaw cash deliveries from Japan to North Korea. At present, Japanese residents carry an estimated \$600 million or more each year to North Korea. A ban on these transfers would cut Pyongyang's most lucrative source of hard currency.

Japan has put together a 10-point package of economic sanctions it may impose on the North. The ban on cash transfers is the most serious element.

The plan also calls for limits on flights from Japan to North Korea, restrictions on sport and cultural exchange, and tight limits on export of "dual use" items that have both civilian and military uses. But these points would ban things that rarely happen now anyway.

Japanese officials said they would still prefer to have a UN sanctions resolution before putting their own sanctions regime into place.

## North Yemen Declares a Cease-Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SANA'A, Yemen** — Northern Yemen on Monday announced a unilateral cease-fire in its month-old civil war with the secessionist south in compliance with last week's United Nations resolution.

"We have informed the secretary-general of the United Nations and the secretary-general of the Arab League that a cease-fire will start from midnight tonight," the northern foreign minister, Mohammed Saleh Bassandwah, said.

"It's an open-ended cease-fire," he told reporters. "We are abiding by the United Nations resolution."

The resolution was adopted Wednesday by the Security Council. It called for an immediate cease-fire in the war, which broke out between northern and southern Yemeni forces on May 5, and the sending of a fact-finding mission.

"The cease-fire will last until the other side ceases to abide by it," Mr. Bassandwah said. "Then I don't think it will be possible for us to stop our people."

The minister said San'a made the cease-fire offer before Gulf Arab states issued a statement on the Yemeni war on Sunday. They said

they would push for action against any side that failed to heed the UN truce call.

Referring to the southerners, Mr. Bassandwah said, he thought that the statement by the Gulf Arab states would "encourage the mutineers."

"We will enforce it as far as we are concerned," he said, noting that the reaction of the "mutineers" was uncertain.

Major Jean-Guy Plante of the Canadian Army, a spokesman for the 450-man United Nations force in Rwanda, said that "obviously they want to push back" the whole of the Rwandan Patriotic Front forces from the south.

He said the army's mortar attack on a UN flight carrying an Italian delegation Sunday at the Kigali airport may have been part of the overall plan to boost the morale of government troops.

Two shells exploded around the plane just after it arrived, and the UN issued a strong protest. The plane was forced to leave without unloading passengers or cargo, but there were no injuries.

Major Plante said there had been heavy fighting about 20 kilometers north of Kigali, but had no details.

## Government Force Counterattacks in Rwanda

The Associated Press

**KIGALI, Rwanda** — Government forces launched a major counterattack in southern Rwanda, their first big offensive since the conflict resumed two months ago, a UN official said Monday.

Major Jean-Guy Plante of the Canadian Army, a spokesman for the 450-man United Nations force in Rwanda, said that "obviously they want to push back" the whole of the Rwandan Patriotic Front forces from the south.

He said the army's mortar attack on a UN flight carrying an Italian delegation Sunday at the Kigali airport may have been part of the overall plan to boost the morale of government troops.

Fighting has been intense around the city of Gitearama, the provisional seat of the Hutu-dominated Rwandan government. The Tutsi-led rebels captured the nearby town of Kabagay last week, but rebel forces there were still coming under shell fire from government positions in Gitearama.

Major General Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian who commands UN forces in Rwanda, said cease-fire talks between the government military forces and the rebels would resume Wednesday.

### EDUCATION DIRECTORY

#### FRANCE

##### A CUSTOM-DESIGNED INTERNATIONAL B.B.A.

**AMERICAN PROGRAM AND TEACHING APPROACH:**

- Outstanding faculty taking an individual interest in each student; all courses given in English.

**A CHOICE OF 3 MAJORS:**

- Management/Marketing, International Business, Economics/Finance.
- Specialization in culture and languages of EEC, the Americas, Far-East.

**FLEXIBLE SCHEDULING:**

- Intensive program: 2 and 1/2 to 4 years.
- Part-time program: at your own pace.

**THE INTERNATIONAL B.B.A. LEADS TO:**

- ISG's International MBA (French Government Accredited), or an American MBA (AACSB Accredited).

**INTERNATIONAL BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

For detailed information, please contact us at: 47/68, rue de Lodi - 75116 Paris - FRANCE Tel: (1) 33 1 45 02 22 22 - Fax: (1) 33 1 45 02 22 22

**OPEN HOUSE: July 6, 1994 - 2-6 p.m.**

#### FRANCE

##### UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE

Centre d'Expérimentation d'Etude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université

**GRADUATE COURSES**

- University Courses
- MASTÈRE de langue et de Civilisation Française (équivalent à la maîtrise U.S.A.)
- Sorbonne Summer Session for Foreign Teachers and Students
- Courses for Teachers of French Language and Civilization
- Special seminars on request

**UNDERGRADUATE COURSES**

- French baccalaureate level required.
- French language and Civilization Courses
- Fall, Winter and Spring Semesters.
- Summer Courses: June to end of Sept.
- D.E.L.F. Preparation

Diplomas and certificates from the Sorbonne and the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Resident visa required. Inquiries at the Cultural section of the French Embassy. Apply to: COURSE DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 rue des Capucines, 75003 Paris. Tel: (33-1) 40 46 22 11 - Fax: (33-1) 40 46 22 29

#### FRANCE

##### AN AMERICAN M.B.A. IN 4 YEARS FRANCE/U.S.A.

Program of the University of Hartford taught in English. Tuition includes preparation for TOEFL & GMAT. Bachelor in Business Administration 2 years in France and 1 year on the campus of the University of Hartford or 3 years in France. Majors: Finance, Economics, Marketing. Master in Business Administration 1 year - Paris or Hartford.

**ABS American Business School** Academic Affiliation With UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD

PARIS 75116 - 15, AV. DE LA GRANDE ARMEE - Tel: (33-1) 45 01 96 91 - Fax: (33-1) 40 67 96 96 LYON 69009 - 24, AVENUE JOANNES MASSET - Tel: (33) 78 84 15 31 - Fax: (33) 78 83 21 89 MARSEILLE 13006 - 26, RUE COURTES PIERRE PUYET - Tel: (33) 91 55 05 46 - Fax: (33) 91 55 00 78

#### FRANCE

##### THE MOST RENOWNED SCHOOL FOR FRENCH

**INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS**

an INTENSIVE COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera 8 hrs per day with 2 meals For adults. Levels: Beginner 1 to Advanced II

Next French course starts June 27, Aug. 1 and all year. 06230 Villeneuve/Mer/Fr. France. Tel: 03 01 88 14 - Fax: 93 76 92 11

#### FRANCE

##### Do you want concrete results in a foreign language?

FRENCH - GERMAN - SPANISH - ITALIAN - JAPANESE - DUTCH - ENGLISH

**66 hours per week in the target language**

9 lessons per day in mini-groups and/or private lessons + socio-cultural activities with the teachers till 10.30 pm.

Centres in: France - Belgium - Ireland - Spain

Ref: Coca-Cola, McKinsey, German Foreign Office, Space Department, Renault.

Also French and English courses for young people.

**CERAN LINGUA HEAD OFFICES**

in Belgium: Chateau CERAN, Avenue de Châteaux, 264 B-4000 SPA. Tel: (32) 87 79 11 22 Fax: (32) 87 79 11 88

in France: Monnaie-St-Patrice BP 27/264 F-30030 PONT-ST-ESPIRIT Tel: (33) 49 00 31 66 Fax: (33) 49 00 31 69

In the USA: Tel: (415) 384-0334 - Fax: (415) 384-3046

since 1975, language courses for motivated people!

#### FRANCE

##### UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE

Centre d'Expérimentation d'Etude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université

**GRADUATE COURSES**

- University Courses
- MASTÈRE de langue et de Civilisation Française (équivalent à la maîtrise U.S.A.)
- Sorbonne Summer Session for Foreign Teachers and Students
- Courses for Teachers of French Language and Civilization
- Special seminars on request

**UNDERGRADUATE COURSES**

- French baccalaureate level required.
- French language and Civilization Courses
- Fall, Winter and Spring Semesters.
- Summer Courses: June to end of Sept.
- D.E.L.F. Preparation

Diplomas and certificates from the Sorbonne and the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Resident visa required. Inquiries at the Cultural section of the French Embassy. Apply to: COURSE DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 rue des Capucines, 75003 Paris. Tel: (33-1) 40 46 22 11 - Fax: (33-1) 40 46 22 29

#### FRANCE

##### AN AMERICAN M.B.A. IN 4 YEARS FRANCE/U.S.A.

Program of the University of Hartford taught in English. Tuition includes preparation for TOEFL & GMAT. Bachelor in Business Administration 2 years in France and 1 year on the campus of the University of Hartford or 3 years in France. Majors: Finance, Economics, Marketing. Master in Business Administration 1 year - Paris or Hartford.

**ABS American Business School** Academic Affiliation With UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD

PARIS 75116 - 15, AV. DE LA GRANDE ARMEE - Tel: (33-1) 45 01 96 91 - Fax: (33-1) 40 67 96 96 LYON 69009 - 24, AVENUE JOANNES MASSET - Tel: (33) 78 84 15 31 - Fax: (33) 78 83 21 89 MARSEILLE 13006 - 26, RUE COURTES PIERRE PUYET - Tel: (33) 91 55 05 46 - Fax: (33) 91 55 00 78

#### FRANCE

##### THE MOST RENOWNED SCHOOL FOR FRENCH

**INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS**

an INTENSIVE COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera 8 hrs per day with 2 meals For adults. Levels: Beginner 1 to Advanced II

Next French course starts June 27, Aug. 1 and all year. 06230 Villeneuve/Mer/Fr. France. Tel: 03 01 88 14 - Fax: 93 76 92 11

#### FRANCE

##### Do you want concrete results in a foreign language?

FRENCH - GERMAN - SPANISH - ITALIAN - JAPANESE - DUTCH - ENGLISH

**66 hours per week in the target language**

9 lessons per day in mini-groups and/or private lessons + socio-cultural activities with the teachers till 10.30 pm.

Centres in: France - Belgium - Ireland - Spain

Ref: Coca-Cola, McKinsey, German Foreign Office, Space Department, Renault.

Also French and English courses for young people.

**CERAN LINGUA HEAD OFFICES**

in Belgium: Chateau CERAN, Avenue de Châteaux, 264 B-4000 SPA. Tel: (32) 87 79 11 22 Fax: (32) 87 79 11 88

in France: Monnaie-St-Patrice BP 27/264 F-30030 PONT-ST-ESPIRIT Tel: (33) 49 00 31 66 Fax: (33) 49 00 31 69

In the USA: Tel: (415) 384-0334 - Fax: (415) 384-3046

since 1975, language courses for motivated people!

#### FRANCE

##### UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE

Centre d'Expérimentation d'Etude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université

**GRADUATE COURSES**

- University Courses
- MASTÈRE de langue et de Civilisation Française (équivalent à la maîtrise U.S.A.)
- Sorbonne Summer Session for Foreign Teachers and Students
- Courses for Teachers of French Language and Civilization
- Special seminars on request

**UNDERGRADUATE COURSES**

- French baccalaureate level required.
- French language and Civilization Courses
- Fall, Winter and Spring Semesters.
- Summer Courses: June to end of Sept.
- D.E.L.F. Preparation

Diplomas and certificates from the Sorbonne and the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Resident visa required. Inquiries at the Cultural section of the French Embassy. Apply to: COURSE DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 rue des Capucines, 75003 Paris. Tel: (33-1) 40 46 22 11 - Fax: (33-1) 40 46 22 29

#### FRANCE

##### AN AMERICAN M.B.A. IN 4 YEARS FRANCE/U.S.A.

Program of the University of Hartford taught in English. Tuition includes preparation for TOEFL & GMAT. Bachelor in Business Administration 2 years in France and 1 year on the campus of the University of Hartford or 3 years in France. Majors: Finance, Economics, Marketing. Master in Business Administration 1 year - Paris or Hartford.

**ABS American Business School** Academic Affiliation With UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD

PARIS 75116 - 15, AV. DE LA GRANDE ARMEE - Tel: (33-1) 45 01 96 91 - Fax: (33-1) 40 67 96 96 LYON 69009 - 24, AVENUE JOANNES MASSET - Tel: (33) 78 84 15 31 - Fax: (33) 78 83 21 89 MARSEILLE 13006 - 26, RUE COURTES PIERRE PUYET - Tel: (33) 91 55 05 46 - Fax: (33) 91 55 00 78

#### FRANCE

##### THE MOST RENOWNED SCHOOL FOR FRENCH

**INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS**

an INTENSIVE COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera 8 hrs per day with 2 meals For adults. Levels: Beginner 1 to Advanced II

Next French course starts June 27, Aug. 1 and all year. 06230 Villeneuve/Mer/Fr. France. Tel: 03 01 88 14 - Fax: 93 76 92 11

#### FRANCE

##### Do you want concrete results in a foreign language?

FRENCH - GERMAN - SPANISH - ITALIAN - JAPANESE - DUTCH - ENGLISH

**66 hours per week in the target language**

9 lessons per day in mini-groups and/or private lessons + socio-cultural activities with the teachers till 10.30 pm.

Centres in: France - Belgium - Ireland - Spain

Ref: Coca-Cola, McKinsey, German Foreign Office, Space Department, Renault.

Also French and English courses for young people.

**CERAN LINGUA HEAD OFFICES**

in Belgium: Chateau CERAN, Avenue de Châteaux, 264 B-4000 SPA. Tel: (32) 87 79 11 22 Fax: (32) 87 79 11 88

in France: Monnaie-St-Patrice BP 27/264 F-30030 PONT-ST-ESPIRIT Tel: (33) 49 00 31 66 Fax: (33) 49 00 31 69

In the USA: Tel: (415) 384-0334 - Fax: (415) 384-3046

since 1975, language courses for motivated people!

#### FRANCE

##### UNIVERSITE DE PARIS SORBONNE

Centre d'Expérimentation d'Etude de la Civilisation Française associée à l'Université

**GRADUATE COURSES**

- University Courses
- MASTÈRE de langue et de Civilisation Française (équivalent à la maîtrise U.S.A.)
- Sorbonne Summer Session for Foreign Teachers and Students
- Courses for Teachers of French Language and Civilization
- Special seminars on request

**UNDERGRADUATE COURSES**

- French baccalaureate level required.
- French language and Civilization Courses
- Fall, Winter and Spring Semesters.
- Summer Courses: June to end of Sept.
- D.E.L.F. Preparation

Diplomas and certificates from the Sorbonne and the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Resident visa required. Inquiries at the Cultural section of the French Embassy. Apply to: COURSE DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 rue des Capucines, 75003 Paris. Tel: (33-1) 40 46 22 11 - Fax: (33-1) 40 46 22 29

#### FRANCE

##### AN AMERICAN M.B.A. IN 4 YEARS FRANCE/U.S.A.

Program of the University of Hartford taught in English. Tuition includes preparation for TOEFL & GMAT. Bachelor in Business Administration 2 years in France and 1 year on the campus of the University of Hartford or 3 years in France. Majors: Finance, Economics, Marketing. Master in Business Administration 1 year - Paris or Hartford.

**ABS American Business School** Academic Affiliation With UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD

PARIS 75116 - 15, AV. DE LA GRANDE ARMEE - Tel: (33-1) 45 01 96 91 - Fax: (33-1) 40 67 96 96 LYON 69009 - 24, AVENUE JOANNES MASSET - Tel: (33) 78 84 15 31 - Fax: (33) 78 83 21 89 MARSEILLE 13006 - 26, RUE COURTES PIERRE PUYET - Tel: (33) 91 55 05 46 - Fax: (33) 91 55 00



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Battle for Freedom

It was a battle on a titanic scale, its name as resonant as Yorktown and Trafalgar, Waterloo and Gettysburg. It proved decisive on the Western front in a war unequalled for its mortal toll and global reach. It was a masterpiece of organization, its inevitable blunders in execution redeemed by ordinary Americans, Britons and Canadians on code-named beaches that have become legend: Utah, Omaha, Gold, Sword and Juno.

Even so, the 50th anniversary of the Normandy invasion is rightly being remembered in print and on prime time as more than a feat of arms. It reminds us anew that given the right challenge and leadership, democracies can prevail together against daunting odds, if their will and resources are great enough.

The successful storming of Hitler's Atlantic Wall was in no sense predestined. "My dear friend," a worried Winston Churchill confided to President Franklin Roosevelt in October 1943, "this is much the greatest thing we have ever attempted." Britons believed they knew better than Americans the formidable hazards of a cross-Channel invasion against entrenched German defenders. Nor were these anxieties lessened when Roosevelt named Dwight Eisenhower as the supreme commander of Operation Overlord.

General Eisenhower had scant battlefield experience; only three years before he had been an obscure colonel. But what was of Ike was true of Americans in general. Stephen Ambrose, the historian, recalls what most of us have forgotten: "We won because we produced an army out of scratch. 160,000 men at the beginning of the war. We ranked 16th in the world, behind Romania, but grew to an army of 8 million by 1944 that was magnificently equipped, marvelously trained."

In the event, just as Pearl Harbor ended America's illusions of invulnerability, so D-Day confirmed America's emergence as leader of the West. And it forged in battle a new citizen army. Under General Eisenhower, Normandy was chosen as landing target, an invasion armada of thousands of ships and a multinational army of 175,000 were ready for the crucial first day. By this time, to be sure, Hitler had lost 2 million soldiers in the East as Russia triumphed at Stalingrad. But if Overlord had failed, it would have taken a year to mount a fresh assault, and millions more would have perished in a protracted global conflict.

All sides stumbled in the chaotic aftermath of D-Day. For a perilous moment, the Allies feared they were losing. The Germans fought

tenaciously, according to the British D-Day historian Max Hastings. "Whenever British or American troops met the Germans in anything like equal strength, the Germans prevailed."

This was not surprising, given Germany's martial traditions, its battle-tested officer corps and foot soldiers bred to obedience. Far more striking was the fighting shilliness shown by America's young citizen army. In the end, success or failure of Overlord, writes Mr. Ambrose, "came down to a relatively small number of junior officers, noncoms, and privates or seamen in the American, British and Canadian armies. . . . It all came down to a bunch of 18- to 20-year-olds."

They did not fail, although they died by scores in the riptides of Omaha, on the cliffs at Pointe du Hoc and all up and down that bleak shore. Finally, in a terrible and sacred effort, this boyish army rose to the supreme challenge of infantry warfare. They advanced into the sweeping valleys of fortified defenders.

What lifted and moved them went beyond military science, courage and fear into the realm of the intangible. Overlord could not have succeeded without the mortar of trust and shared values. Even with a million tanks in Britain, a common civility filtered through the ranks from General Eisenhower to the lowliest private. That invaders were liberators was confirmed by the jubilation among occupied peoples as the Allies thrust toward Germany, where the criminal character of the Nazi regime was made manifest in the death camps.

Not just might prevailed on the red beaches of Normandy. With hindsight, no doubt Roosevelt and Churchill can be faulted for wishful thinking about their Soviet partner, and their optimism about the peace to come. But the Allied bond was with the Soviet people.

No matter what was fumbled in the negotiations, we know now that the armies of the West preserved the template of freedom that in this decade would draw the gaze of old Russia itself. It is of enormous importance in today's disordered world to remember that democracies have achieved great objectives against imposing odds, that passion for freedom can defeat the efficiencies of the psychopathic autocrat.

The television pictures of old men revisiting the beaches where they fought lift the heart almost to breaking. In their 70s and 80s now, they weep at the memory of what the living and dead did on French shores on June 6, 1944. They weep for what was lost there that day, and for what was saved.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Clinton and Asia: Real Progress, but Trouble Ahead

By James Fallows

WASHINGTON — The conventional wisdom is that the Clinton administration has horribly bungled its dealings with East Asia. It has surrendered to China on human rights, it has zigged and zagged in its trade strategy with Japan, it has temporized with North Korea and in general it has illustrated what "policy disarray" means.

The reality is both better and worse. It is better in that the administration has avoided several pitfalls in Asia and has attained several significant goals. It is worse in that the challenges soon to come from East Asia will involve issues more fundamental than one U.S. president's operating style.

The administration may be shy about emphasizing its recent successes with Asia because each is embarrassing or awkward to mention. For example, ending the trade embargo against Vietnam increased America's economic and political leverage in Asia. But President Bill Clinton probably prefers not to highlight anything involving Vietnam.

A more significant achievement is a new "framework" agreement for trade with Japan. For decades, U.S. and Japanese negotiators have wrangled over which was more important — new trade Japan tried to open its markets, or the results of those efforts were a year ago, the United States announced that it would concentrate on results, not efforts.

Last month, behind a variety of face-saving pleasantries, Japan finally agreed to this approach. The camouflaged deal is one of U.S. promises not to use any one number in measuring results, as the Reagan administration had done with semi-conductors. Instead, the United States will combine several measures.

But since the Japanese government had spent the previous months declaring that it would never, ever agree to a "results" approach, the Clinton administration is now tacitly scolding what it achieved.

Even the end of the administration's China drama was something other than the humiliating sellout generally portrayed in the American press. Here the problem was the president's 1995 promise to remove China's most-favored-nation trade status if the regime did not liberalize.

From the moment that promise

was made, it was viewed throughout East Asia as being unenforceable. Denying the trade privileges would be a declaration of economic war. Almost the only countries that do not enjoy such benefits are those whose governments the United States has tried to overthrow, like Cuba and North Korea. Neither China nor its neighbors believed that the United States was ready for such an all-out confrontation with China. The president made himself and the country seem less paper tigers by getting out of this unwise commitment. But since he set the trap in the first place, he can hardly brag about the escape.

Now the real difficulties begin. Now the real difficulties begin. Now the real difficulties begin. Now the real difficulties begin. Now the real difficulties begin.

It is because Japanese companies dominate these Asian markets so thoroughly — just look at the cars on the jammed roads of Thailand and Indonesia — that they have maintained their global market share in most manufacturing industries despite the slowdown at home.

Most East Asian countries still rely on the United States as their most important customer. Last year Japan had a trade surplus of more than \$50 billion with the United States. Taken together, the rest of the region did, too. Yet in all of these countries, trade with America is falling in relative importance, and trade within Asia continues to grow. Ja-

pan sends twice as large a share of its foreign investment in Asia as it did a decade ago, and has as large a trade surplus with the rest of Asia as with the United States. Companies in South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong now have branches in China, Malaysia and Vietnam.

Despite the jealousies and differences that separate Japan from China or Thailand from Vietnam, their economies also share a consciousness of having history on their side — which makes them more assertive about redressing history's grievances. A principal grievance, barely recognized in the United States, involves the centuries in which first Europe and then America set the rules for international behavior.

What was "fair" in world trade, what was "humane" in domestic politics, was defined by the West. When Asian governments fell short of these standards — looking up disidents, rigging trade to promote their own industries — they had to apologize for not yet having evolved to full, Western refinement.

Now the apologies are over. On

matters from dealing with vandals to censoring newspapers, some Asian governments are asserting about having found what they consider a better way. Many Westerners assume that as societies prosper they will inevitably become more liberal. In parts of Asia this may turn out to be true. For instance, in South Korea, Christianity raises a serious challenge to the power of the state. But in many other countries — Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia — an "enlightened authoritarianism," which enriches the economy while limiting individual rights, could last for years and years.

The Asian episodes of the last few months, from coming in Singapore to trade benefits for China, give Washington a taste of what it will be like to coexist with this increasingly self-confident system.

For the foreseeable future, the part of the job will be dealing with trade disputes. Though East Asia's economic strength is the source of the political confidence, trade complaints do not strike at the heart of a country's internal order. Washington could impose sanctions on Beijing for wholesale copyright piracy or other aggressive trade practices without provoking the snarling response of the most-favored-nation controversy.

Defending Western political values will be harder and will require a shift in the American mentality. The United States often chooses not to intervene — in Hungary in 1956, in Bosnia and Rwanda today — but its political culture often assumes that America could win any fight or change any outcome if it chose so. For the foreseeable future, the United States cannot control the politics of East Asia. It cannot directly force China to liberalize. It cannot prevent a shift of economic momentum to a region that is now celebrating authoritarianism.

America will have to learn how to keep speaking up for liberal values and devising indirect means to advance them, knowing that in the short run, no matter how skillful its leaders, it will probably fail.

Mr. Fallows is author of "Looking at the Sun: The Rise of the New East Asian Economic and Political System." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Mr. Fallows is author of "Looking at the Sun: The Rise of the New East Asian Economic and Political System." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## A Case for U.S. Diplomacy

North Korea has flagrantly and deliberately broken the rules by which the world is trying to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. President Bill Clinton is right to demand sanctions, but to be effective, sanctions will require vigorous enforcement by China, Japan and Russia. Mr. Clinton has to build an alliance among a group of countries that are all, in varying degrees, unenthusiastic and disinclined to take real action.

But to fail to respond to North Korea's transgressions would be horribly dangerous, especially for its neighbors. If the North Koreans can build warheads with impunity, they already have missiles capable of reaching Beijing, Osaka and Vladivostok. And the risks do not end at the 1,000-kilometer radius. The North Koreans have been willing to sell missiles to anyone with cash, and might be ready to do the same with warheads. If the world lets their present behavior pass without response, it might as well abandon any further attempts to enforce the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty where it counts. That will send an unambiguous message to Iran, Iraq, Libya and all the other despots with large ambitions and scores to settle.

The North Koreans have said they would regard sanctions as an act of war. That would be national suicide, but it is impossible to be

sure that they would not attack. The United States has rightly said that the rest of the world cannot allow that kind of threat to deter penalties for violating a crucial treaty. It is, unfortunately, worth chancing a war to enforce the nuclear rules in North Korea, just as it was worth a war to enforce them in Iraq. In Iraq, the United States was able to organize rapidly an alliance that drew on some of its long-standing NATO allies in Europe, as well as Arab countries that it had armed or otherwise helped over the years. Building a similar alliance in the Pacific will be much harder. The United States has a deep relationship with Japan, but it is characterized in security matters by Japanese passivity reflecting the strain of pacifism in Japanese politics. Russia is in the turbulent process of working out an entirely new posture toward America. As for China, it still regards the United States with deep suspicion as an adversary, if not an enemy.

The North Korean nuclear case is the anvil on which U.S. diplomacy will try to hammer out this new Pacific alliance. If it fails, the costs could be enormous. If it succeeds, it will not only make all countries safer but also will set an impressive precedent for cooperation among what may well be, in the next century, the world's four most powerful states.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## North Korea: The Danger Is Acute and America Should Prepare

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — International inspectors report that North Korea is removing fuel rods from its nuclear reactor at Yongbyon "at a very fast pace." This flagrant violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty will (1) provide the plutonium for North Korean nuclear arsenal (the stuff being diverted now could build five or six bombs), (2) facilitate all evidence of previous illicit diversion of bomb-building plutonium, and (3) allow any sentient observer to see North Korea's real intentions.

Sentience, however, appears not to be a job requirement in the never-never land of the Clinton foreign policy team. Consider this New York Times report of Saturday, May 28: "A senior Clinton administration official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said he was baffled by the North Korean move. He said there was no technical or safety reason for withdrawing the rods and noted that their removal would preclude the high-level talks with Washington."

Well, perhaps this senior administration official might consider the possibility that the reason Kim Il Sung is withdrawing plutonium-laden rods is that he wants to build nuclear bombs! Only a senior administration official could be so baffled that Mr. Kim should value possession of nuclear weapons above talks with senior administration officials.

The level of self-delusion in the Clinton Korea policy has reached pathological proportions. Cannot these senior officials understand that Mr. Kim is determined to acquire nuclear weapons? And that he has contempt for American negotiators who have been appeasing him for 15 months, responding to every provoca-

tion with more concessions? Indeed the initial administration response to the latest outbreak, unloading the fuel rods without inspection, was to announce a resumption of high-level talks with North Korea.

What possible incentive does Mr. Kim have not to keep doing what he is doing? North Korea is preparing a new test of its medium-range missile, the Rodong-1, which has the capacity to hit Osaka, Japan. Last Tuesday, it tested a cruise missile designed to sink ships offshore (guess where). It masses troops on the Demilitarized Zone and threatens, if war comes, to turn Seoul "into a sea of fire."

It was already clear last year that American appeasement was only encouraging North Korean aggressiveness. Yet it took until May 31, 1994, more than two weeks after North Korea had begun the momentous defueling of its reactor, for the first signs of an administration emerging from its coma. The Washington Post reported that one administration official "angrily called North Korea's action 'provocative, gratuitous . . . a direct and contemptuous challenge to us.' He 'now believes' North Korea cannot be trusted."

Now? One can only imagine the looking-glass world he and his colleagues have been inhabiting. But perhaps we should be grateful for small miracles. Now it has dawned on them. And now they must act. With great reluctance but no choice, Mr. Clinton will now have to press for economic sanctions against North Korea.

North Korea threatens to go to war if sanctions are imposed. It is a longstanding threat, but Mr. Clinton, having let 15 months go by without reinforcing vulnerable American

troops in South Korea, has done nothing to prepare the country psychologically, or militarily for the possibility of war.

What to do? Defense, As Senator John McCain, a war hero but no hawk (he has opposed intervention in Beirut, Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti), insisted in a Churchillian denunciation of administration appeasement on Korea, the United States should be urgently sending fighter squadrons, Apache helicopters, bombers, tankers and prepositioned stocks to South Korea. Instead, in an act of "considerable

negligence," nothing has been done but to send a slow boat to Korea with Patriot missiles.

Deterrence. The United States is not going to start a war, but Kim Il Sung might. So the consequences of such an act have to be made very clear to him: extinction. No armistice. No 38th Parallel. No return to Panmunjom.

President Clinton should immediately declare that, in any future war begun by North Korea, American war aims are nothing less than the total destruction of the North Korean regime, the end of the North Korean state, and war crimes trials for surviving aggressors.

After 15 months of appeasement, such a threat may be looked upon with skepticism in Pyongyang. But it needs to be issued anyway, for whatever sobering effect it might have on Mr. Kim and his generals. In wartime, after all, even weak leaders have been known to acquire backbone.

Appeasement has reached its logical and predictable end. With the brazen defueling of the Yongbyon reactor not even the most naive administration official can pretend that U.S. policy has ended in anything but humiliating failure. We now enter the time that always follows appeasement: the time of acute danger.

Washington Post Writers Group

## Back to the Failing Grade

Even in academic fashions the pendulum eventually swings back, as illustrated by the announcement that Stanford University will reinstate the failing grade. Or almost: Stanford undergraduates still will not be able to fail a course, as in getting an F, but with the advent of newly revised regulations in 1996 they will once again face the possibility of having their transcript record that a course was "not passed."

Also, if they do badly in a course, they won't, as previously, be able to go back, take it again and have all record of the earlier course (and grade) expunged. Those two escape routes, both adopted in 1970, were cutting-edge then and remained so, and they probably have a lot to do with the recent discovery that the average undergraduate grade at Stanford is an A-minus.

Like so many reforms of the era, this one had lofty aims. Geology professor Gail Mahood, who chaired the faculty committee that recommended the latest change, explains that while the initial purpose of the post-1970 rule was to encourage students to be creative and take courses outside their expertise without risking grade-point-average ruin, it has not worked out that

way. Instead, students seem mostly to go back to courses in their major after finishing the requirements and take the lower-graded ones over again, wasting everybody's time.

The change is not what you would call draconian: Students who want to retake a course can still do so, the only difference being that their improved second-time grade will now bear a notation that it is a retake. (The initial grade will still disappear, even if it is the dreaded NP.) As for those rare students who were actually using the liberal drop rules to go prospecting in, say, other departments' introductory science courses, they can still do it — by taking the courses on a pass-fail basis.

Few schools went so far as Stanford away from the F, so it is hard to gauge the significance of the shift back. But the wider issue of how to engage students in their education — or in their actual academic class work — is of urgent interest to other universities where the notion of giving low grades has sided toward the unthinkable. "All we're saying," Ms. Mahood says, "is that students should take their intellectual lives seriously while they're here." Not such a bad notion for a university.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## 20,492 Reasons Kissinger Was Wrong

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, has taken exception to a recent column of mine. It noted that 20,492 Americans died in Vietnam while he and Richard Nixon made policy on the war, in the years 1969-72.

I quoted H. R. Haldeman's diaries as saying that on Dec. 15, 1970, Mr. Kissinger objected to an early peace initiative because there might be bad results before the 1972 election.

In a letter to the editor of The New York Times, Mr. Kissinger said the column had panned "on a single column in 600 pages" the diaries to show that "President Nixon's Vietnam policy was driven by electoral politics."

A single entry? A few pages later in the diaries there is another. On Dec. 21, 1970, Mr. Haldeman recorded Mr. Kissinger opposing an early commitment to withdraw an U.S. combat troops "because he feels that if we pull them out by the end of '71, trouble can start mounting in '72 that we won't be able to deal with and which we'll have to answer for at the elections. He prefers, instead, a commitment to have them all out by the end of '72 so that we won't have to deliver finally until after the elections and therefore can keep our flanks protected."

And another. On Jan. 26, 1971, Mr. Kissinger discussed plans for "a major assault on Laos," which he thought would devastate North Vietnam's military capability. (The Laos operation turned out to be a costly failure.) "This new action in Laos now," Mr. Haldeman wrote, "would set us up so we wouldn't have to

worry about problems in '72, and that of course is the most important."

Of course. The overpowering reality in the Nixon White House, as so meticulously recorded by Mr. Haldeman, was that what mattered about any proposed policy was its likely political effect. (Mr. Kissinger was opposed to publication of "The Haldeman Diaries"; it is easy to see why.)

On Vietnam, the public wanted withdrawal of American soldiers from a war it increasingly hated. But Richard Nixon had repeatedly said that he would not be "the first American president to lose a war."

The political solution was to withdraw gradually, leaving South Vietnamese forces to carry on the war. No one could seriously expect them to withstand for long an army that had fought 500,000 Americans to a standstill. But the inevitable might be delayed, and a formula agreed with North Vietnam to let the United States claim "peace with honor."

Mr. Kissinger complained, in his letter, about the statement in my column that the United States could have got out of the war in 1969, before those 20,492 American deaths, in the same way it finally did in 1973: on terms that led before long to a North Vietnamese victory.

Until the end, Mr. Kissinger wrote, the North Vietnamese insisted that a peace agreement remove the Nguyen Van Thieu regime in South Vietnam. It was only at the negotiating session of Oct. 8, 1972,

that they dropped that point — and agreement followed.

True. But it is a half-truth, leaving out the crucial fact. North Vietnam dropped the idea of a change of government in Saigon only when Mr. Kissinger acquiesced in its key demand: that its forces be allowed to remain permanently in the South.

Mr. Thieu said that concession as a death sentence for his government, and he strongly opposed the peace agreement. He was bitter at Mr. Kissinger for concealing the terms from him until after they were agreed, indeed deceiving him about the possibility of serious new American negotiating positions.

Who knows what might have happened if the Nixon administration had made that crucial change in U.S. policy in 1969, conceding the right of Hanoi's forces to stay in the South? Hanoi might well have abandoned, as unnecessary, the demand for political change in Saigon. In any event, the end result would have been the same after 1969 as after 1972: a North Vietnamese victory.

Mr. Nixon said in his memoirs that Mr. Kissinger had told him the 1972 peace agreement "amounted to a complete capitulation by the enemy; they were accepting a settlement on our terms." Two years later North Vietnamese forces marched into Saigon. A fair test of Mr. Kissinger's claim would be to put it to the families and friends of the 20,492 Americans who died in Vietnam during his years as policymaker. Would they think it was worth four more years of war?

The New York Times

## Don't Expect Enthusiasm From Tokyo

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The crisis on the Korean Peninsula requires the closest possible cooperation between Japan and the United States at a time when the two nations are still recovering from months of economic friction. But the depth of pacifist feeling in Japan and the weakness of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's coalition government raise serious questions about the effectiveness of any Japanese response.

President Bill Clinton's recent decisions to paper over trade differences with Tokyo and to drop human rights from the trade negotiation agenda with China show that the United States recognizes the need for improved relations with key countries in Northeast Asia. Washington knows that it must form a strong and united front to deal with the North Korean nuclear issue.

But not only is Beijing wary of supporting sanctions against Pyongyang, Tokyo, too, may have trouble providing the backing expected by Washington. If the crisis escalates and the risk of military conflict with North Korea becomes acute, Japan may hang back from involvement as it did during the Gulf War. This would intensify U.S. resentment against Japan as a weak partner.

Mr. Hata's cabinet faces its own problems at home. The last thing it wants is a full-blown Korean drama with the ensuing international scrutiny of every Japanese diplomatic move.

Japanese officials have said that Tokyo is willing to join the United States and South Korea in applying economic reprisals against the North. Its refusal to allow full international inspection of its nuclear program. But how far would Japan be prepared to go?

Mr. Hata would find himself torn. There would be pressure to cut off the estimated \$600 million that is sent to North Korea each year by Korean residents in Japan; but this would cause an outcry from those in Japan who, for family or political reasons, wish to avoid isolating and provoking Pyongyang. Some congressional planning has been done, but Tokyo has yet to face the decision to actually halt the flow of this vital foreign exchange, let alone to sever trade ties.

Even more sensitive for the Hata government is the issue of whether to allow U.S. bases in Japan to be used in support of an allied naval blockade of North Korea, or to go further and commit forces to such an operation. Domestic resistance, again, would be strong. Many in Japan fear being dragged into a situation that could escalate into full-blown conflict.

A bedrock of pacifist public opinion in Japan opposes any direct Japanese involvement in the Korean crisis. The fact that Japan is within range of North Korean ballistic missiles, which could one day be armed with nuclear warheads, intensifies this opposition, particularly in this, the only country to have experienced the atomic bombings of its cities.

It is one thing for the Japanese cabinet and news media to urge Pyongyang to submit to nuclear inspection; it is quite another to contemplate more than token adherence to sanctions against the North Korean government.

Mr. Hata and his advisers are fervently hoping that the Korean crisis can be defused before Japan faces intense pressure from abroad to take concrete steps against Pyongyang.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, is author of "U.S. Japan Alliance Diplomacy, 1945-1990." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: The Embassy Fete

PARIS — In spite of the uninviting weather Lady Dufferin's garden-party at the British Embassy yesterday afternoon [June 6] turned out the social success of the present season. It called forth the remark from a Frenchman of *la vieille noblesse*: "Nous n'avons pas vu de pareil depuis 1860."

### 1919: War Seeds Sown

PARIS — When M. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, confronted the Council of Four on Thursday [June 5], he was told politely and pleasantly by its spokesman some very unpleasant things, the substance of which is something like this: "The Germans have asked for modifications. War might begin again if we do not try to satisfy them. Poland has not suffered much in the war. Her contribution to the victory was really not vast. We can scarcely be expected to go to war again for Poland. Reflect! Certain frontier modifications at your ex-

pense might be made." A Herald correspondent went to the Polish headquarters to learn what the Poles think of the situation. "These concessions will not even satisfy the Germans entirely. They will only be taken as a sign of weakness. All half-solutions sow the seeds of future wars," said a member of the Delegation staff.

### 1944: Mightiest Invasion

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE — [From our New York edition.] Initial success in all respects was reported at Allied headquarters at midnight last night [June 6], twenty-four hours after Allied paratroopers had landed in Normandy as the advance force of the mightiest combined air, land and sea invasion in history. Allied troops have pushed into France from beachheads, and Allied headquarters confirmed reports that there was fighting in Caen, a rail center of the Paris-Cherbourg main line, nine and one-half miles inland.

**International Herald Tribune**  
ESTABLISHED 1857  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen  
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive  
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President  
WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL A. KATZ, Managing Editor  
CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editor • CARL GEWIRTZ, Deputy Editor  
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the London Edition • JONATHAN GAGE, Managing Editor  
RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director  
JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director Europe  
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Vinocur  
Directeur, Agent de la Publication: Katharine P. Quinn

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46-57-93 00. Fax: (1) 46-37-06 51. Ad. 46-37-52 12. Internet: IHT@eurcom.net

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canton Road, Singapore 0911. Tel: 633 4322. Fax: 633 22424.  
Mtg. Dir. Asia: R. D. Krasigol, 80 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020. Tel: 212 512 2100. Fax: 212 512 2101.  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin. Tel: 31 45 45. Fax: 31 45 45 45.  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conner, 350 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Tel: 212 512 2100. Fax: 212 512 2101.  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel: 0171 876 5802. Fax: 0171 240 2253.  
S.A. an capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 7201126. Commission Paritaire No. 61333.  
© 1994 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0241-0992

هَذَا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ







# The Child Is Father of His Art

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At the end of this week of solemn remembrance, a new monument will be unveiled. One hundred fifty thousand names of France's youth are inscribed on a steel totem pole to be installed Sunday at the Grande Arche de la Defense, to the west of Paris.

"France has enough monuments to the dead — this one celebrates the living — to show that you do not have to die to be a hero," says Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, whose idea it was to design the dramatic aluminum structure with its roll call of names. Young people were invited to contribute their names to their local *mairies*, or town halls, to support Castelbajac's project to give inspiration and a sense of worth to a new generation that had grown up with war memorials.

It is a typically heroic flourish from fashion's d'Armanian — a designer who has spent two decades jousting with inventive ideas. The marquis de Castelbajac, whose idea it was to design the dramatic aluminum structure with its roll call of names. Young people were invited to contribute their names to their local *mairies*, or town halls, to support Castelbajac's project to give inspiration and a sense of worth to a new generation that had grown up with war memorials.

His flag-bright colors are hoisted on everything he designs: canvas coats and tunic sweaters; Louis XVI chairs with their medallion backs in brilliant primary colors; lamps like soaring arrows from Robin Hood's bow. The Paris boutique he opened on Place Saint-Sulpice last month has bright, childish designs in a setting that contains a medieval angel and a photograph of the designer wearing a suit of chain-mail armor in homage to Joan of Arc.

Castelbajac, a boarding school boy who dreamed of sleeping on the battlefields of Azincourt, intended to follow his hero, Hannibal, and become a soldier. Even when he made clothes for Farah Fawcett in 1980 and created in 1974 some of fashion's first jogging suits and down coats, he did not seem the typical fashion designer. And, indeed, he is not. His personal brief seems to be to bring his imagination to dozens of different projects. From the costumes for Offenbach's "La Belle Helene" that had its premiere in Zurich last month, to the edition of Madame Figaro magazine under his direction that will be published Saturday.

"All these projects have come together: they are not really fashion, but through the medium I do many different things," Castelbajac says. There is also a book, published last year, his glossy pages showing not just Castelbajac's fashions, furniture and his home with its collec-

tion of contemporary paintings. There are also his striking, naive, childlike drawings that give a graphic quality to his creations. Crenellated castles, crowns, animals, wigs, his fetish angels and childish letters interspersed with explanatory pictures are all drawn with the skill of an artistic adult but the imagination of a 6-year-old. The book is dedicated to his parents and to his sons, Guilhem and Louis-Marie, and carries this inscription from Cervantes: "Always hold the hand of the child you once were."

Castelbajac, 44, started his design career in 1970 with a blanket coat that has become one of his fashion signatures and successes. It was made from the dull beige striped blanket from his boarding school years. He openly admits that the wellspring of his work is the experience of being sent away to school at age 6 and that the ever-present blanket coats represent "something of Linus in me."

"It is my childish side," says Castelbajac of his irrepressible juvenalia. "I came from an institution where color was banned. I remember when my father came to see me in his red Jaguar. Color for me came to be associated with moments of happiness. And color gives happiness. Remember that it is in fascist and Communist countries where people are not allowed color."

Castelbajac says that he is interested in creating "contemporary archaeology." That means taking things that are part of his own patrimony of Gascony (a region in southwestern France) or fashion's heritage, like the classic French Western shoes, and giving them a modern spin, with a strong outline and brilliant primary color. He is doing the same for Andre Courreges, the designer whose futuristic space age clothes marked the 1960s. The collections he has produced for the house have successfully rejuvenated the original spirit.

"What interested me was to modernize Courreges," says Castelbajac, who created a moment of fashion emotion when he took his runway bow with an aging Courreges.

CASTELBAJAC says that his own clothes are difficult to date, presenting a problem for museum curators. "He is beyond fashion — outside it," says Marie-Claire Pauwels, the editor in chief of Madame Figaro, which gave Castelbajac carte blanche to create this week's issue. Previous guest editors have included the actresses Catherine Deneuve and Isabelle Adjani and the polymath designer Karl Lagerfeld, but Castelbajac has taken the task so seriously that he has even collaborated with advertisers to create ads in his own image. That means that Baccarat, Barclay's Bank and Hermès have guardian angels and medieval signs and symbols. In his

opening credo, the designer announces, "I would like to have lived in the Middle Ages," and arresting images include the Castelbajac clan enjoying an upper-crust picnic and heraldic pennants fluttering from the 11th-century castle that the designer is restoring.

"I have wanted to use Castelbajac for a long time — and this seemed to be the moment as we are coming out of a period of darkness and crisis," says Pauwels, whose magazine has a weekly circulation of 800,000. "I like his design universe. He is someone who has kept the imagination of a child. And he corresponds to Le Figaro because he is very French, closely linked to the Gascony region, which expresses French with panache, and, above all, he is modern."

FOR all its apparent childishness, Castelbajac's works have become collectibles (and not just by famous folk addicted to his blanket coats). In 1976 he started collaborating with artists by asking them to design the invitation cards to his shows. Sweeping hand-painted art images on simple dresses have become one of his fashion signatures. And he is close to artists, especially the Italian Ettore Sottsass, who has described Castelbajac as part of his "rainbow coalition" of color-conscious designers. Another close friend is the pop promoter turned performer Malcolm McLaren, whom Castelbajac met in London in the 1970s as a student at Vivienne Westwood.

Unlike other wacky designers of his era, Castelbajac has succeeded in turning his talents into a business. Behind him is his mother, whose Limoges factory produces his clothes and who directs Ko and Co., the company that produces his less expensive line. In the 1970s he designed for the Italian company Max Mara, and his work now includes designs for Palladium shoes and Swatch watches. With strong links to Japan, and a steady development into other product areas, including menswear (with playful ties and funky sweaters worn even by Prince Charles), he has built a business worth 800 million francs (\$140 million), including licenses.

Prices in his store are out at the deluxe level: 4,800 francs for a jacket in tea-towel fabric; 250 francs for a cup with its handle inevitably shaped like an angel's wing; 15,000 francs for a cream canvas sofa with its cushions in bright primary colors. In his use of natural materials and his interest in craft, the designer was far ahead of the current feel for ecology.

"Color is my luxury — not gilt or rhinestones," says Castelbajac. "I went to a fashion festival earlier this year and everything looked so drab and post-nuclear. When people leave my collections they cannot help feeling optimistic. My colors are my flags."



Jean-Charles de Castelbajac's creations: left, Baccarat ad for Madame Figaro; above, heraldic and medieval motifs in clothes; below left, hand-painted Limoges plate, and "My Funny Valentine" chair.

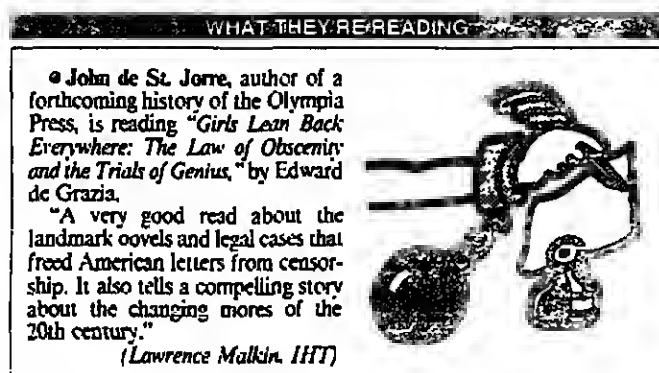
## BOOKS

### A TALENT FOR GENIUS: The Life and Times of Oscar Levant

By Sam Kashner and Nancy Schoenberger. 528 pages. \$25. Villard.

Reviewed by  
Terry Teachout

AT various times in his life, Oscar Levant was known as a concert pianist, a radio quiz-show panelist, a successful author and a drug addict. He was George Gershwin's best friend and Arnold Schoenberg's best-known American pupil. His cyanide-tipped wisecracks ("I knew Doris Day before she became a virgin") were staple items in the gossip columns. Yet 22 years after his death, Levant is mainly remembered as Gene Kelly's sidekick in "An American in Paris." It's tempting to say that there is no justice in this world, at least until you read "A Talent for Genius," a new biography of Levant by Sam Kashner and Nancy Schoenberger, and realize that given the spectacular extent of his self-destructive behavior, Oscar Levant



John de St. Jorre, author of a forthcoming history of the Olympia Press, is reading "Girls Learn Back Everywhere: The Law of Obscenity and the Trials of Genius," by Edward de Grazia. "A very good read about the landmark novels and legal cases that freed American letters from censorship. It also tells a compelling story about the changing mores of the 20th century." (Lawrence Malkin, IHT)

is probably lucky to be remembered at all.

Born into a Clifford Odets-type Jewish ghetto family (cold father, smothering mother) in Pittsburgh in 1906, Levant was a child prodigy torn between the classics and musical comedy. An adolescent encounter with Gershwin sealed his fate: "I had never heard such fresh, brisk, unstudied, completely free and inventive playing." Levant went off to New York to make a living as a dance-band pianist and songwriter. His off-the-cuff remarks started turning up in Walter Winchell's column, and he soon

insinuated himself into Gershwin's circle of friends.

Levant's friendship with Gershwin had dire consequences for his fragile psyche: It left him convinced that his own gifts as a songwriter were too modest to be taken seriously. Only one of his songs, the rueful "Blame It on My Youth," is still performed today. Instead of trying to compete with Gershwin, Levant became a distinguished interpreter of his piano music. At the same time, Levant began to study composition with Schoenberg, producing a dozen long-forgotten concert works.

Levant's career took an unexpected turn in 1933 when he became a pianist on the popular radio program "Information, Please!" For the first time, his wisecracks reached a mass audience, making him a celebrity. Levant capitalized on his fame by writing a sharp-tongued memoir called "A Smattering of Ignorance" (the chapter on Gershwin is one of the shrewdest things ever written about the composer) and appearing in well-paid second-banana film roles carefully tailored to his sardonic persona.

Ironically, Levant's success on radio and in the movies also made it possible for him to have a career as a serious concert pianist. Promoters booked him on the assumption that he would draw huge crowds of moviegoers. "Information, Please!" listeners and lovers of Gershwin's music. Within a few years, he had become the highest-paid classical musician in America. But Levant was ill-suited to success. The manic-depressive tendencies that had long been obvious to his friends soon became full-blown, and the delicate balance of his life broke down completely in 1952 when he suffered a heart attack. A well-meaning doctor treated him with Demerol, a synthetic narcotic.

Levant immediately became addicted, spending the next few years shuttling in and out of mental institutions.

By 1955, he was washed-up both as a pianist and as a movie star. Three years later, Jack Paar booked Levant as a guest on the "Tonight" show, and he briefly returned to the spotlight, becoming the first of countless celebrities to talk about their psychiatric problems before a national audience. "My usual formal attire is black tie and straitjacket," Levant subsequently drifted into obscurity, dying in Los Angeles in 1972 after spending the last years of his life in semi-seclusion.

It's hard to find any kind of moral in the sad and squalid life of Levant, though a writer like Cyril Connolly might have turned it into a harrowing cautionary tale about the dangers of early promise. Kashner and Schoenberger are not on that level. "A Talent for Genius" is repetitious and underedited, and neither author is a musician, making it difficult for them to put Levant's professional career into perspective or comment usefully on his compositions. Still, Kashner and Schoenberger have ferreted out all the relevant facts (thanks in large part to Levant's long-suffering wife, Juze, who gave them access to his private papers). "Someone once asked me where I lived," Oscar Levant wrote late in life. "And I said, 'On the periphery.'"

Outside of a half-dozen memorable one-liners and the shadow of a vivid personality that survives in his films, Levant left little behind: one good song, one amusing book, and wonderfully idiomatic recordings of Gershwin's piano music.

Terry Teachout, arts columnist of the New York Daily News, wrote this for The Washington Post.

SPRING SUMMER  
COLLECTION  
ESCADA  
In  
Paris  
Marie-Martine  
8, rue de Sèvres,  
Paris 6th

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE**

- Monday  
International Conferences and Seminars
- Tuesday  
Education Directory
- Wednesday  
Business Message Center
- Thursday  
International Recruitment
- Friday  
Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday  
Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Philip Orna in Paris:  
Tel: (33-1) 46 37 94 74 - Fax: (33-1) 46 37 52 12

Herald Tribune

In Bangkok, business women know their place.

THE LANDMARK OF BANGKOK

SUMMIT

138 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 10110, Thailand.  
Fax (662) 253 4259 Tel (662) 251 0104

The Landmark of London is the Royal Lancaster Hotel

SPRING SUMMER  
COLLECTION  
ESCADA  
In  
Paris  
Marie-Martine  
8, rue de Sèvres,  
Paris 6th

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
<b>AFRICA</b>		<b>ASIA</b>		<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	
Algeria	00213	Australia	61	Austria	43	Israel	972
Angola	00244	Canada	1	Belgium	32	Jordan	962
Argentina	54	China	86	Bulgaria	359	Kuwait	965
Armenia	374	Hong Kong	852	Czech Republic	420	Lebanon	961
Australia	61	India	91	Denmark	45	Lithuania	370
Austria	43	Indonesia	62	Finland	358	Malaysia	60
Bahamas	1-242	Japan	81	France	33	Maldives	960
Bahrain	973	Korea	82	Germany	49	Mali	223
Barbados	1-246	Kazakhstan	7	Greece	30	Moldova	373
Belarus	375	Laos	856	Ireland	353	Monaco	377
Belgium	32	Latvia	371	Italy	39	Morocco	212
Belize	501	Lithuania	370	Netherlands	31	Mozambique	258
Bhutan	975	Malaysia	60	Norway	47	Niger	227
Bolivia	591	Maldives	960	Poland	48	Nigeria	234
Bosnia	387	Malta	356	Romania	40	Romania	40
Brazil	55	Mexico	52	Russia	7	Russia	7
Bulgaria	359	Moldova	373	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Burkina Faso	226	Montenegro	382	Slovenia	386	Russia	7
Burundi	253	Netherlands	31	Serbia	381	Russia	7
Cambodia	855	Norway	47	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Cameroon	237	Poland	48	Slovenia	386	Russia	7
Canada	1	Portugal	351	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Cape Verde	246	Romania	40	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Chad	235	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Chile	56	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
China	86	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Colombia	57	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Costa Rica	506	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Croatia	385	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Cuba	53	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Cyprus	357	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Czech Republic	420	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Dominican Republic	1-809	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Dominican Republic	1-809	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7
Dominican Republic	1-809	Russia	7	Slovakia	421	Russia	7

هلا من الاصل



# Zhu Says China On Track

## No Overheating Seen in Economy

**HONG KONG** — China's economy is not overheating, and its annual growth could be sustained at 10 percent for as much as 10 years, said Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, the country's top economic strategist.

Mr. Zhu made the comments to the Hong Kong business leader Paul Cheng, who last week led a Hong Kong business delegation to Beijing.

The main thrust of what he told us is that so far people outside China have overestimated the overheating of the economy.

Analysts, including economists at the World Bank, have warned that China's economy is growing too rapidly. In the first quarter, the annual growth rate slowed to 12.7 percent from 13.4 percent for all of 1993.

Even with many price caps in place, inflation was running at 20 percent annually at the end of April.

Mr. Zhu blamed part of the inflationary pressure on huge construction projects, with 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) of new roads and railways, 15 million new telephone lines and 15 million kilowatts of power-generation capacity finished last year.

"No country in history has really pumped in so much capital in one year," Mr. Zhu said.

Mr. Zhu said the state had to grant higher prices to farmers to halt their migration to the cities.

Some economic statistics given by Mr. Zhu:

- China's foreign reserves stand at \$30 billion, up from \$21.2 billion at the start of the year.
- The rise in living standards is outpacing prices by 10 percent.
- New money issues are growing at 20 percent a year, compared with 100 percent a year ago.

Mr. Cheng said he told Chinese leaders they still needed to be "vigilant and maintain dialogue" because issues such as human rights and Tibet "would not go away."

# For Kantor, a New Tack on Japan Trade

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Washington's top trade negotiator said Monday that it would be "unrealistic" to expect a comprehensive U.S.-Japanese trade accord before the start of the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Naples next month.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, also said in an interview that reducing the overall size of America's growing trade deficit with Japan was less important than expanding U.S. exports in critical sectors such as cars, telecommunications, and medical technology.

He indicated, however, that progress was still possible before the Naples meeting in talks concerning telecommunications equipment and Japanese government procurement of medical technology. Aside from these sectors the so-called framework talks also concern intellectual property rights, insurance, and automobiles and auto parts.

In remarks that seemed decidedly less strident than some positions he had taken in the past, Mr. Kantor said it was necessary "to strike a balance."

He said some observers of the trade talks "are all too quick, too impatient for success."

Reducing Washington's \$60 billion trade deficit with Japan was "in and of itself not a key political objective," Mr. Kantor explained. It was more important to tackle parts of the deficit that were "born of an inability to get your products

# OECD High on Growth, Gloomy on Jobs

By Reuters

**PARIS** — The world's rich nations are likely to see better growth this year and next than previously forecast, but they will remain dogged by high unemployment in the absence of new policies to bring down joblessness, officials of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Monday.

The officials, speaking in advance of a two-day OECD ministerial meeting starting Tuesday, said the organization had raised its growth forecasts, particularly for the United States and Japan, from those made six months ago.

The new forecasts show growth for OECD members

of 2.6 percent in 1994 and 2.9 percent in 1995, compared with 2.1 percent and 2.7 percent in the previous forecast.

The upward revision reflects stronger-than-expected U.S. growth this year, export-led growth in Europe and economic-stimulus measures in Japan.

Despite that good news, the 25 ministers meeting in Paris are expected to focus on unemployment, which affects 35 million people in OECD member countries. The OECD was due to release on Tuesday the findings of a two-year study into unemployment and to argue for easing as a means of tackling the jobs crisis.

in a critical sector into another market, in this case Japan's."

Mr. Kantor, in Paris to attend the annual meeting of the 25-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, denied vociferously that these comments meant the Clinton administration had softened its position toward Tokyo, which he said remained "resolute."

the impression" that Mr. Kantor and other senior U.S. officials were showing increasing "understanding and sensitivity" toward the administration of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata. This appeared to be a reference to Washington's awareness of the fragility of Mr. Hata's governing coalition.

Mr. Kantor said he expected to meet this month with Koji Kakizawa, the Japanese foreign minister who had been expected to attend the OECD meeting in Paris this week but who instead stayed in Tokyo for what were described as domestic political reasons.

"The idea that you're going to solve all problems before Naples is unrealistic," Mr. Kantor said. "Obviously you want to make incremental progress, but what we are trying to do is not put a hypothetical or unrealistic time limit on these talks."

Mr. Kantor sought to distinguish this reluctance to set a deadline in negotiations with Japan from the deadline imposed on talks that produced the agreement on the U.S. trade deficit.

A Japanese official in Paris said his government had been "getting

He acknowledged, however, that there had been changes in the "approach, style, nuance and rhetoric" of the United States since the two countries agreed last month to restart their framework discussions. He cited recent progress in staff-level negotiations, and said, "Our officials are hopeful."

A Japanese official in Paris said his government had been "getting

See KANTOR, Page 10

# Fed Expected to Take a Break

By Keith Bradsher  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Top officials at the U.S. central bank have concluded that growth in the American economy has slackened slightly and inflation is under control, making further interest rate increases much less likely in the coming weeks.

Three of the Federal Reserve Board's five governors said they did not believe that unemployment had dropped enough to trigger further action, given contradictory information on hiring that the Labor Department released on Friday along with an announcement that unemployment had fallen to 6.4 percent in May from 6.6 percent in April.

This news was viewed Monday as encouraging to financial markets around the world and pushed U.S. bonds and stocks higher. (Page 10)

The Fed already has raised short-term interest rates by a total of 1.25 percentage points in four steps in the last four months. As a result, the interest rates that Americans pay on their mortgages, credit

cards and small-business loans have climbed.

The Fed has long regarded steep drops in unemployment as one of the two or three clearest signals of an overheating economy. The three governors said they regarded the fall in the unemployment rate in the context of other recent announcements such as a slight fall in consumer spending and slowing sales of new cars.

"We actually had a mixed week in terms of statistics — I don't think anyone is alarmed," said Lawrence B. Lindsey, one of the governors.

The overall pattern of recent economic indicators clearly points to a slowing of economic growth and reduced risk of inflation, said Edward W. Kelley Jr., another governor. "Recent data do seem to imply that what is going on now and does not disturb me," he said.

Such sentiments make it much less likely that the Fed will raise interest rates. The Fed could raise rates if Alan Greenspan, its chair-

man and most influential voice on monetary policy, decides that the fall in unemployment is worrisome.

A hallmark of Mr. Greenspan's tenure at the central bank, however, has been his reluctance to respond to any single economic indicator, especially if it is inconsistent with other indicators.

■ **Less Leeway in Germany**  
A Bundesbank council member, Dieter Hiss, said the German central bank has room to lower money-market interest rates, although rising U.S. rates narrow its leeway, according to press dispatches from Berlin.

Mr. Hiss said an adjustment of the securities-repurchase rate, now at 5.15 percent, is possible because the discount rate, which sets the floor under German money market rates, is 4.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, said in a newspaper interview that the central bank would stay on its stability course, with the horizon cleared after German key interest rate cuts in May. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

# Sara Lee to Revamp, Cut Work Force 6%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**CHICAGO** — Sara Lee Corp. said Monday that it planned to lay off 6 percent of its employees — from 8,000 to 9,000 worldwide — and take a \$732 million pretax charge.

"At a time when Sara Lee is strong and on course for another record year, we must intensify our focus on our basic business strategies, including building our worldwide brands and strengthening our ties to consumers," said John Bryan, the Sara Lee chairman and chief executive.

Sara Lee's stock rose 75 cents a share to close at \$23.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Restructuring would involve all four lines of business, with the majority of the charge related to worldwide segments of the personal-products operations. This division accounted for \$6.1 billion, or about 42 percent, of Sara Lee's \$14.6 billion in sales in fiscal 1993.

Sara Lee employs 138,000 and markets products under brand names including Playtex, Sara Lee, Dixie, Kivi and Douwe Egberts. Factories that make those products in the United States are concentrated on the East Coast from New York to the Carolinas, Sara Lee spokeswoman Theresa Herlevsen said. Sara Lee's other plants are mainly in Spain, Italy and France.

"Our ability to remain a growth company, competing effectively in rapidly changing markets, both today and in the future, requires these actions," Mr. Bryan said.

The company expects the plan to begin lowering operating costs in the year to June 1995 and to generate increasing savings in subsequent years. It expects an annual savings of about \$250 million beginning in the year to June 1998. (AP, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

# Canada Is Angry — and It Matters

**WASHINGTON** — If there were a contest for the world's least belligerent big country, Canada would probably win it. But even Canada has finally lost patience with Washington's trade policies.

And Canada has in turn annoyed Washington by daring to question the depth of the Clinton administration's commitment to free trade.

Ottawa's charge is that, by aiding and abetting the "trade harassment" of Canada by U.S. business, Washington is setting a dangerous example for the wider world trading system. Ottawa is right.

Canada, of course, is not the only country to have been angered by the pugnacious trade postures struck by President Bill Clinton and his overzealous trade representative, Mickey Kantor.

But Canada is meant to be on the side of the United States. The largest single trading partner of the United States, after all, is Canada. The United States sells more to Ontario than it does to Japan.

The two countries have been progressively merging their economies, first in the U.S.-Canada free trade area and now under NAFTA — the North American Free Trade Agreement that also includes Mexico.

Even so, some nasty disputes have persisted, largely because of the aggressive use of U.S. laws on subsidies and anti-dumping against competitive Canadian exports such as lumber, steel and grain.

Roy MacLaren, Canada's minister for international trade, has decided that the time has come to pin the blame for what he calls "narrow interest protectionism" squarely on the United States.

Not only is the United States failing to follow through its commitments to free trade, he said in a recent speech in Washington, it is yielding to an "instinct to appease domestic lobbies or to seize a short-term advantage."

That instinct is particularly strong when Democrats are in charge both in the White House and on Capitol Hill. Both Mr. Kantor and Ronald H. Brown's Commerce Department are generally far too susceptible to protectionist pressure from Congress.

But Canada also has more specific complaints. In his case, Mr. Clinton pledged support for senators from a small group of

**The United States sells more to Ontario than it does to Japan.**

Northern U.S. states seeking protection against Canadian wheat imports.

Washington has dragged its feet on Canadian demands for new rules that would put an end to the constant abuse of U.S. trade laws by American business interests — often with the administration's eager complicity.

As Mr. MacLaren puts it, the increasingly arbitrary application of U.S. trade laws has "allowed vested interests to use the courts to compete, instead of the free market."

Why should that matter to anyone outside Canada? It matters because the same U.S. protectionist forces will try to circumvent some of the trade-liberalizing effects of the Uruguay Round, which must still be ap-

proved by Congress, in much the same way. It matters because both Canada and the United States use NAFTA, the only free-trade area to link developed and developing economies, as a model for the rest of the world.

In the words of Jeffrey E. Garten, U.S. undersecretary of commerce for international trade, "North America has become an advanced microcosm of where the world economy is moving in the years ahead."

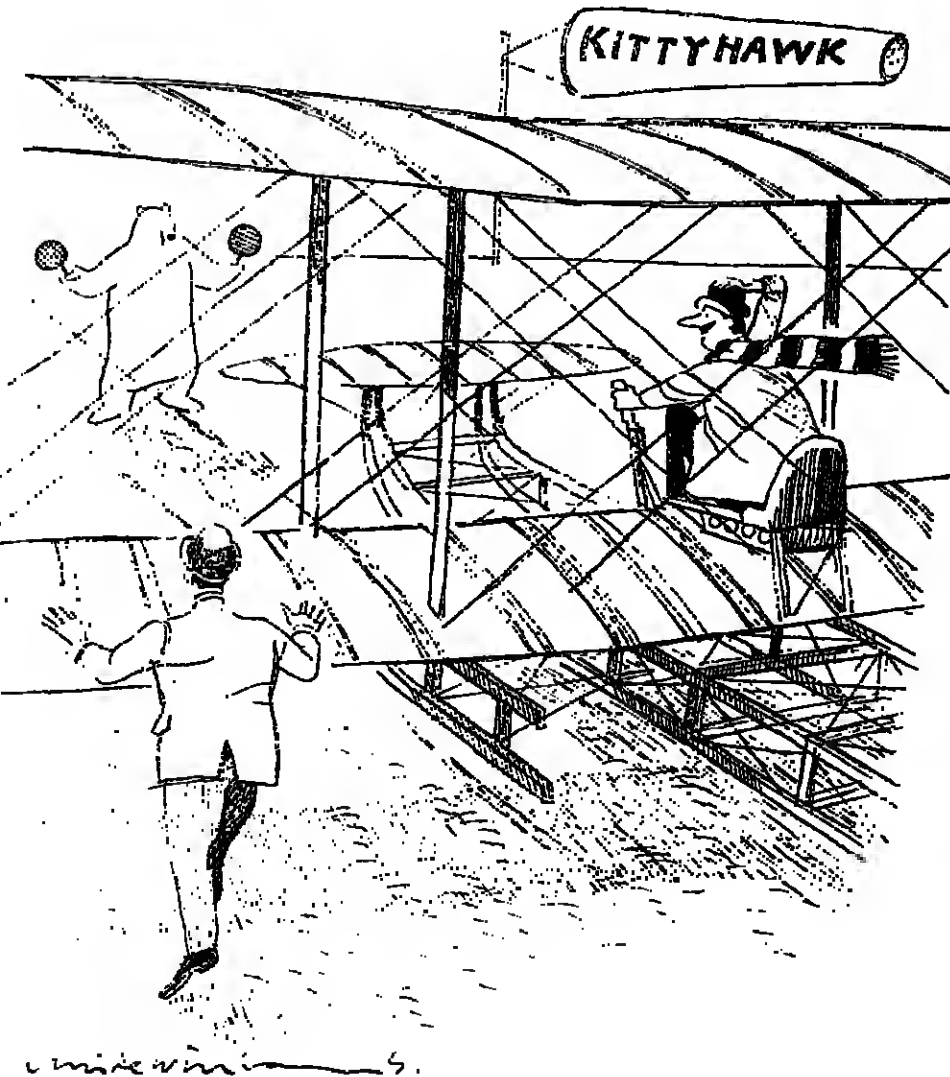
Washington, for instance, would like future world trade agreements to follow the kind of rules on the environment and labor standards that Mr. Clinton had appended to NAFTA.

But other countries will quite rightly refuse to accept such rules if they believe that Washington, in league with U.S. business, intends to use them for protectionist purposes. The U.S. record in NAFTA will clearly be an important clue to its intentions.

The United States wants to expand NAFTA through the Western Hemisphere, starting with Chile. Canada says anyone who accepts the rules should be able to join including the likes of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and South Korea, which have all shown interest.

But it would be a big mistake to extend an arrangement under which the United States uses its muscle to take what it wants for itself — and then tries to deny advantages to its partners when they are inconvenient for U.S. business.

If NAFTA is to send a message to the rest of the world, as both Washington and Ottawa would like, it's important to get the message right first. In a free-trade area, trade should be free.



## "Let's get it Wright, men."

To get their projects safely off the ground, investors with high goals know they have to team up with proven experts committed to the tasks at hand. Right from the start. That's where Bank Julius Baer can help. We've been working together with demanding clients for over a century. Looking for a private bank that understands the rewards of teamwork in international investing?

Put a Baer on your side too. **BANK JULIUS BAER**  
THE FINE ART OF SWISS BANKING  
Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 36, CH-8001 Zurich, Tel. (01) 228 51 11. London, Bank of America Building, London EC3A 7NE, Tel. 071-423 4211; New York, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, Tel. (212) 267-3030. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Palm Beach, Montreal, Mexico City, Hong Kong, Geneva, Paris, Bordeaux, Frankfurt. A Member of SFA

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES									
Cross Rates									
	USD	DM	FF	Yen	GBP	CHF	Swk	DKK	SEK
Australian	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Belgian	34.05	34.05	34.05	34.05	34.05	34.05	34.05	34.05	34.05
British	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
French	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
German	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italian	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swedish	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Dollar Values									
Argentine	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australian	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
British	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
French	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
German	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italian	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swedish	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1 month	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
3 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
6 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
1 year	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
1 month	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
3 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
6 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
1 year	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
2 years	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
3 years	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
4 years	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
5 years	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
10 years	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2



MARKET DIARY

# Profit-Takers Nip Blue Chip Rally

**NEW YORK** — A rally by blue-chip shares was clipped late in the Monday trading session by profit-takers, but small-capitalization shares were able to hold onto their gains.

The market was cheered by a rally on the bond market as interest

inflationary pressures and oo incentive for the Fed to tighten credit," Mr. Metz said.

The rally in the bond markets lifted the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond by 17/32 to 88 3/32. The yield fell to 7.22 percent from 7.27 percent on Friday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 11 to 7 on the New York Stock Exchange, while volume on the floor of the Big Board was tallied at 259,080,000 shares, down from 270,420,000 on Friday.

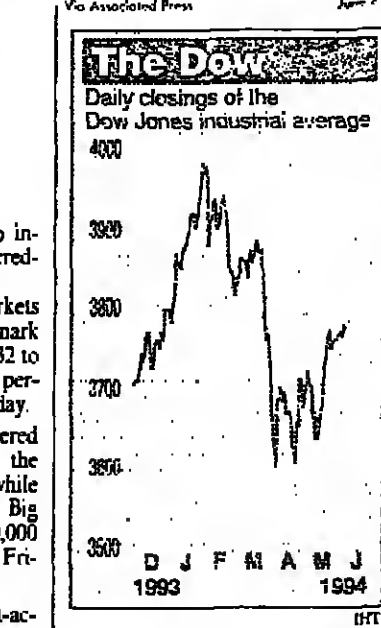
Syntex led the NYSE most-active list, falling 1/4 to 23. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission has apparently requested additional information involving Roche's \$34 a share tender offer for Syntex.

Microsoft, meanwhile, led the Nasdaq most-active list, up 1 1/4 to 54 1/4.

PepsiCo dropped 1 1/4 to 34 1/4 after the shares were cut to "moderate outperformer" from "buy" at Goldman Sachs.

CompUSA Inc., the largest U.S. computer retailer, fell as much as 3 1/4 to 9 1/4 after it said it expected to report lower-than-expected sales and a possible loss for its fourth quarter, ending June 25.

"It seems we are still growing but at a slower pace, and that is an ideal environment for stocks, with oo



D J F M A M J 1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Merck	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	-1 1/2
Boeing	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
IBM	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Microsoft	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	+1 1/4
Syntex	23	23	23	-1/4
Oracle	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Intel	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Pfizer	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Merck & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Novartis	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Genentech	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Abbott	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	-1



## Dutch PTT Is Priced Above Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

AMSTERDAM — Share prices for the postal and telecommunications giant PTT Nederland NV, about to undergo the Dutch public sector's largest privatization, were set Monday at a higher-than-expected 49.75 guilders (\$26.60).

The offering is expected to bring the government between 6.9 billion and 7.9 billion guilders. The shares on offer represent around 35 percent of the total. The government is planning to sell off another 33 percent within three years and will hold the rest for at least 10 years.

Negotiations lasted through Sunday between the government and the manager, ABN Amro Bank NV. Talks were aimed at balancing the amount the Dutch government wanted and how much several large Dutch pension funds were willing to pay.

"We told ABN Amro we wouldn't join in if the price was higher than 50 guilders," said Ben Geerts, spokesman for the pension fund of Philips Electronics NV.

"It's a compromise," said Wim Dik, the company chairman. "It unites everything there is at stake. It's well balanced."

Marius Flekens of Barclays de Zoete Wedd described the compromise as a supermarket price, noting that it may also have been set at this level so that the 5 percent discount on shares offered to private investors came out exactly at 2.50 guilders.

Glancia Canabrava of Financieel Dienstend Amsterdam said Dutch institutions would be much more important than private investors, as "index investors will have to have it."

Mr. Flekens said foreign investors would have paid more, up to 51 guilders.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

## German Developer Hit With New Allegations

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — German prosecutors on Monday broadened the scope of charges leveled against the missing property magnate Jürgen Schneider on charges of "egregious criminal bankruptcy."

While Mr. Schneider and his wife are still at large two months after their disappearance, prosecutors have traced a trail of 245 million Deutsche marks (\$148 million) in transfers of company funds to accounts in Geneva via London and the Bahamas.

Mr. Schneider effected the transfers with the full knowledge that his financial empire was about to collapse, which constitutes "a particularly egregious case of criminal bankruptcy," according to a spokeswoman for the Frankfurt prosecutor's office.

Previously, Mr. Schneider had only been charged with one count of fraud. Deutsche Bank AG, his largest creditor, accuses him of lying on a loan application.

An Iranian businessman, Mehdi Djawadi, is being held without bail in a Frankfurt jail in connection with the suspicious transfers. Arrested last week because authorities feared he might flee or interfere with their ongoing probe, Mr. Djawadi is a former university professor, business partner of Mr. Schneider and carpet merchant with offices in Mainz and Cologne.

His was the first arrest in the affair, which has won worldwide attention because of its scope, the embarrassment it caused Germany's biggest bank and the flamboyant lifestyle of the Schneiders.

Mr. Schneider disappeared in April with his wife, Claudia, leaving about 150 banks holding IOUs for about 5 billion DM and contractors unpaid bills amounting to another 200 million DM.

## Incentive AB Sweetens Cardo Bid

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Incentive AB said Monday it had revised its bid for the part of Cardo AB that it does not yet own and that enough shareholders of the investment company had agreed to the offer to ensure it would win control.

Incentive said that for each share or subscription right in the investment group that shareholders own now, it will offer a 25 kronor (\$3.20) discount if they participate in the share issue of a "new" Cardo after the completed acquisition.

An Incentive spokesman, Bengt Modder, said there would be no compensation to shareholders who did not subscribe to the new issue. Incentive had earlier bid 500

kronor per Cardo share and 325 kronor for each outstanding subscription right, valuing its offer at 4.7 billion kronor, but raised the bid 25 kronor Monday after criticism from Cardo holders.

Incentive said Monday that Cardo shareholders representing 17 percent of the equity had accepted the new offer. Incentive already owns 44 percent.

When Incentive began the bid for Cardo, it said it would keep only Cardo's 42 percent stake in the medical equipment group Gambo AB. It said it would liquidate Cardo's stock portfolio valued at 2.5 billion to 3 billion kronor.

The industrial operations in Cardo, including Cardo Railway, Cardo Door and Cardo Pump, would later be sold with preferential rights to Cardo's present shareholders.

Incentive's offer runs out Friday and is conditional upon approval by shareholders representing 90 percent of the equity by then.

Cardo shareholders who accept the offer by Friday, or are shareholders of record June 22, will be entitled to participate in the share issue in the new Cardo. Incentive said.

**Volvo Sales Are Up**  
AB Volvo of Sweden said Monday that worldwide car sales rose 25 percent in volume terms in the first five months of 1994 while truck deliveries were up 35 percent.

Volvo's chief executive officer, Soren Gyll, said Volvo car sales in Europe rose 34 percent, and in the United States, 59 percent.

## Profit Jump Lifts BAA Stock

### U.K. Airport Operator Aims to Split Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

LONDON — BAA PLC, the operator of seven British airports, reported Monday a 13 percent jump in pretax profit for 1993, to £322 million (\$485 million) and said it would seek shareholder approval in July to split its shares.

The company's share price, which has quadrupled since privatization seven years ago, rose Monday by 11 pence to close at 949 pence. The stock is nevertheless down considerably from its peak for the year that was set at 1,085 pence on Feb. 1.

The company also said it was on target nearly to double retailing space at its airports by 1997.

BAA also said that it had signed an agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Japan for a loan of £125 million to build Heathrow Express, a rapid-transit line that will whisk passengers from Heathrow Airport to central London in 15 minutes. That trip currently takes about 45 minutes.

The company also said it had raised its annual dividend by 12.5 percent, to 18 pence a share, toward the top of market predictions.

The operator of London Heathrow, which ranks as the world's busiest international airport, said traffic last year at its airports grew 5.6 percent, to 82 million passengers, and was set to rise 4 percent annually to the end of the century.

The company also operates Gatwick and Stansted airports in England and handles about 73 percent of all British passenger traffic and 84 percent of cargo traffic.

BAA said income from airport charges last year was flat at £368 million because of price cuts under a five-year pricing formula imposed by the sector's regulator, the Civil Aviation Authority. That left BAA to seek profit growth through greater efficiency and expansion of passenger shopping.

Meanwhile, BAA continues to look at opportunities to expand its operations overseas, but the company played down recent reports

that it was about to move into Australia.

"We are shaking a lot of trees overseas, so you shouldn't be surprised if you hear our name mentioned," said Sir John Egan, the chief executive. "But we are proceeding with caution."

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

**Israel Sets Sale of El Al**  
Israel announced plans on Monday to sell 51 percent of its national airline El Al in public share offerings at home and abroad. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

No date was set for the sale approved by the government's privatization committee, but the Transport Ministry said it would take place after the cabinet's decision taken out of a 13-year-long receivership in October.

"El Al is a national carrier and its shares should be sold to the public and not to an investor who would be free to do as he pleased with the airline," Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar said.

### Very briefly:

• **Solvay SA**, the Belgian chemical company, said it expected a European recovery to allow it to post an operating profit in 1994 after registering a loss of 6.91 billion francs (\$302 million) in 1993.

• **Tele-Communications Inc.** and **Bertelsmann AG** confirmed they have scuttled a venture to launch a music video and home-shopping cable channel targeted to compete with the U.S.-based music network MTV.

• **Cariplo**, or Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, which is Italy's largest savings bank, said it would offer a 22 percent stake to the public at a price of 2,350 to 2,750 lire (\$1.45 to \$1.70) per share.

• **Gervest NV**, the Belgian holding company, said it had acquired a 5 percent stake in **NV Koninklijke KNP**, the Dutch paper and packaging company, by subscribing to an issue of preferred stock.

### Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3500	2800
2200	3300	2600
2000	3100	2400
1800	2900	2200
1600	2700	2000
1400	2500	1800
1200	2300	1600
1000	2100	1400
800	1900	1200
600	1700	1000
400	1500	800
200	1300	600
0	1100	400
1993	1993	1993
Exchange Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close
Amsterdam AEX	407.35	403.08
Brussels Stock Index	7,608.80	7,606.37
Frankfurt DAX	2,163.07	2,148.39
Frankfurt FAZ	818.66	808.75
Helsinki HEX	1,778.01	1,777.46
London Financial Times 30	N.A.	2,379.80
London FTSE 100	3,008.40	2,977.80
Madrid General Index	327.66	325.84
Milan MIB	1,194.00	1,188.00
Paris CAC 40	2,037.15	2,041.74
Stockholm Affarsvetinden	1,892.59	1,884.14
Vienna Stock Index	438.23	440.14
Zurich SSS	979.39	965.42
% Change		
	+0.01	+0.01
	+0.01	+0.01
	+0.68	+0.68
	-0.06	-0.06
	+0.01	+0.01
	+0.99	+0.99
	+0.37	+0.37
	+0.42	+0.42
	+0.45	+0.45
	-0.43	-0.43
	+1.45	+1.45

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Unilever Suffers a Blow From Dutch Consumer Group

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — In the latest salvo of the Dutch soap war, the nation's largest consumer group Monday warned against a controversial new detergent made by the Anglo-Dutch consumer products giant Unilever.

Unilever, makers of Omo Power, last Friday dropped two Dutch lawsuits against its U.S.-based arch-rival, Procter & Gamble Co.

The lawsuits claimed copyright infringement

and misinformation by Procter & Gamble Co., which had warned that Omo Power damaged fabrics after repeated washings.

Unilever has denied the allegation but says it is changing the formula slightly to remove doubts about the product's safety.

A spokesman for the Dutch Consumers Union advised shoppers Monday to defer Omo Power purchases until the revised product reaches supermarket shelves.

Unilever had said it dropped the lawsuits to prevent further public "squabbling through the courts."

The company said Procter & Gamble agreed to halt its contested behavior. Procter & Gamble said Unilever dropped the lawsuits because it would not have won.

Unilever's claims about Omo Power have been contained in an unusual public campaign by Procter & Gamble.

## NYSE

Monday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Ratio High Low Lastest Close

12 Month High



### Monday's Closing

late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

[illegible][illegible]

12 Month High-Low Stock		Div	1st Pct	50 Day	High	Low	Latest Close
1	100						
2	100						
3	100						
4	100						
5	100						
6	100						
7	100						
8	100						
9	100						
10	100						
11	100						
12	100						
13	100						
14	100						
15	100						
16	100						
17	100						
18	100						
19	100						
20	100						
21	100						
22	100						
23	100						
24	100						
25	100						
26	100						
27	100						
28	100						
29	100						
30	100						
31	100						
32	100						
33	100						
34	100						
35	100						
36	100						
37	100						
38	100						
39	100						
40	100						
41	100						
42	100						
43	100						
44	100						
45	100						
46	100						
47	100						
48	100						
49	100						
50	100						
51	100						
52	100						
53	100						
54	100						
55	100						
56	100						
57	100						
58	100						
59	100						
60	100						
61	100						
62	100						
63	100						
64	100						
65	100						
66	100						
67	100						
68	100						
69	100						
70	100						
71	100						
72	100						
73	100						
74	100						
75	100						
76	100						
77	100						
78	100						
79	100						
80	100						
81	100						
82	100						
83	100						
84	100						
85	100						
86	100						
87	100						
88	100						
89	100						
90	100						
91	100						
92	100						

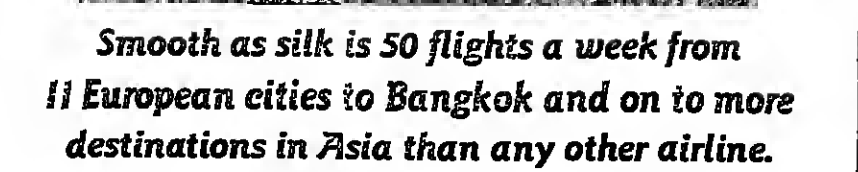
[illegible][illegible][illegible]

*[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John C. Smith, John D. Smith, John E. Smith, John F. Smith, John G. Smith, John H. Smith, John I. Smith, John J. Smith, John K. Smith, John L. Smith, John M. Smith, John N. Smith, John O. Smith, John P. Smith, John Q. Smith, John R. Smith, John S. Smith, John T. Smith, John U. Smith, John V. Smith, John W. Smith, John X. Smith, John Y. Smith, John Z. Smith. The addresses are: 123 Main St., 456 Main St., 789 Main St., 101 Main St., 202 Main St., 303 Main St., 404 Main St., 505 Main St., 606 Main St., 707 Main St., 808 Main St., 909 Main St., 1010 Main St., 1111 Main St., 1212 Main St., 1313 Main St., 1414 Main St., 1515 Main St., 1616 Main St., 1717 Main St., 1818 Main St., 1919 Main St., 2020 Main St., 2121 Main St., 2222 Main St., 2323 Main St., 2424 Main St., 2525 Main St., 2626 Main St., 2727 Main St., 2828 Main St., 2929 Main St., 3030 Main St., 3131 Main St., 3232 Main St., 3333 Main St., 3434 Main St., 3535 Main St., 3636 Main St., 3737 Main St., 3838 Main St., 3939 Main St., 4040 Main St., 4141 Main St., 4242 Main St., 4343 Main St., 4444 Main St., 4545 Main St., 4646 Main St., 4747 Main St., 4848 Main St., 4949 Main St., 5050 Main St., 5151 Main St., 5252 Main St., 5353 Main St., 5454 Main St., 5555 Main St., 5656 Main St., 5757 Main St., 5858 Main St., 5959 Main St., 6060 Main St., 6161 Main St., 6262 Main St., 6363 Main St., 6464 Main St., 6565 Main St., 6666 Main St., 6767 Main St., 6868 Main St., 6969 Main St., 7070 Main St., 7171 Main St., 7272 Main St., 7373 Main St., 7474 Main St., 7575 Main St., 7676 Main St., 7777 Main St., 7878 Main St., 7979 Main St., 8080 Main St., 8181 Main St., 8282 Main St., 8383 Main St., 8484 Main St., 8585 Main St., 8686 Main St., 8787 Main St., 8888 Main St., 8989 Main St., 9090 Main St., 9191 Main St., 9292 Main St., 9393 Main St., 9494 Main St., 9595 Main St., 9696 Main St., 9797 Main St., 9898 Main St., 9999 Main St.

**Smooth as silk is 50**  
**11 European cities to B**  
**destinations in Asia t**

*[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and noise.]*

[illegible]

***Smooth as silk is 50 flights a week from  
11 European cities to Bangkok and on to more  
destinations in Asia than any other airline.***

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

[illegible]

1944-1945  
1946-1947  
1948-1949  
1950-1951  
1952-1953  
1954-1955  
1956-1957  
1958-1959  
1960-1961  
1962-1963  
1964-1965  
1966-1967  
1968-1969  
1970-1971  
1972-1973  
1974-1975  
1976-1977  
1978-1979  
1980-1981  
1982-1983  
1984-1985  
1986-1987  
1988-1989  
1990-1991  
1992-1993  
1994-1995  
1996-1997  
1998-1999  
2000-2001  
2002-2003  
2004-2005  
2006-2007  
2008-2009  
2010-2011  
2012-2013  
2014-2015  
2016-2017  
2018-2019  
2020-2021  
2022-2023  
2024-2025  
2026-2027  
2028-2029  
2030-2031  
2032-2033  
2034-2035  
2036-2037  
2038-2039  
2040-2041  
2042-2043  
2044-2045  
2046-2047  
2048-2049  
2050-2051  
2052-2053  
2054-2055  
2056-2057  
2058-2059  
2060-2061  
2062-2063  
2064-2065  
2066-2067  
2068-2069  
2070-2071  
2072-2073  
2074-2075  
2076-2077  
2078-2079  
2080-2081  
2082-2083  
2084-2085  
2086-2087  
2088-2089  
2090-2091  
2092-2093  
2094-2095  
2096-2097  
2098-2099  
2100-2101  
2102-2103  
2104-2105  
2106-2107  
2108-2109  
2110-2111  
2112-2113  
2114-2115  
2116-2117  
2118-2119  
2120-2121  
2122-2123  
2124-2125  
2126-2127  
2128-2129  
2130-2131  
2132-2133  
2134-2135  
2136-2137  
2138-2139  
2140-2141  
2142-2143  
2144-2145  
2146-2147  
2148-2149  
2150-2151  
2152-2153  
2154-2155  
2156-2157  
2158-2159  
2160-2161  
2162-2163  
2164-2165  
2166-2167  
2168-2169  
2170-2171  
2172-2173  
2174-2175  
2176-2177  
2178-2179  
2180-2181  
2182-2183  
2184-2185  
2186-2187  
2188-2189  
2190-2191  
2192-2193  
2194-2195  
2196-2197  
2198-2199  
2200-2201  
2202-2203  
2204-2205  
2206-2207  
2208-2209  
2210-2211  
2212-2213  
2214-2215  
2216-2217  
2218-2219  
2220-2221  
2222-2223  
2224-2225  
2226-2227  
2228-2229  
2230-2231  
2232-2233  
2234-2235  
2236-2237  
2238-2239  
2240-2241  
2242-2243  
2244-2245  
2246-2247  
2248-2249  
2250-2251  
2252-2253  
2254-2255  
2256-2257  
2258-2259  
2260-2261  
2262-2263  
2264-2265  
2266-2267  
2268-2269  
2270-2271  
2272-2273  
2274-2275  
2276-2277  
2278-2279  
2280-2281  
2282-2283  
2284-2285  
2286-2287  
2288-2289  
2290-2291  
2292-2293  
2294-2295  
2296-2297  
2298-2299  
2300-2301  
2302-2303  
2304-2305  
2306-2307  
2308-2309  
2310-2311  
2312-2313  
2314-2315  
2316-2317  
2318-2319  
2320-2321  
2322-2323  
2324-2325  
2326-2327  
2328-2329  
2330-2331  
2332-2333  
2334-2335  
2336-2337  
2338-2339  
2340-2341  
2342-2343  
2344-2345  
2346-2347  
2348-2349  
2350-2351  
2352-2353  
2354-2355  
2356-2357  
2358-2359  
2360-2361  
2362-2363  
2364-2365  
2366-2367  
2368-2369  
2370-2371  
2372-2373  
2374-2375  
2376-2377  
2378-2379  
2380-2381  
2382-2383  
2384-2385  
2386-2387  
2388-2389  
2390-2391  
2392-2393  
2394-2395  
2396-2397  
2398-2399  
2400-2401  
2402-2403  
2404-2405  
2406-2407  
2408-2409  
2410-2411  
2412-2413  
2414-2415  
2416-2417  
2418-2419  
2420-2421  
2422-2423  
2424-2425  
2426-2427  
2428-2429  
2430-2431  
2432-2433  
2434-2435  
2436-2437  
2438-2439  
2440-2441  
2442-2443  
2444-2445  
2446-2447  
2448-2449  
2450-2451  
2452-2453  
2454-2455  
2456-2457  
2458-2459  
2460-2461  
2462-2463  
2464-2465  
2466-2467  
2468-2469  
2470-2471  
2472-2473  
2474-2475  
2476-2477  
2478-2479  
2480-2481  
2482-2483  
2484-2485  
2486-2487  
2488-2489  
2490-2491  
2492-2493  
2494-2495  
2496-2497  
2498-2499  
2500-2501  
2502-2503  
2504-2505  
2506-2507  
2508-2509  
2510-2511  
2512-2513  
2514-2515  
2516-2517  
2518-2519  
2520-2521  
2522-2523  
2524-2525  
2526-2527  
2528-2529  
2530-2531  
2532-2533  
2534-2535  
2536-2537  
2538-2539  
2540-2541  
2542-2543  
2544-2545  
2546-2547  
2548-2549  
2550-2551  
2552-2553  
2554-2555  
2556-2557  
2558-2559  
2560-2561  
2562-2563  
2564-2565  
2566-2567  
2568-2569  
2570-2571  
2572-2573  
2574-2575  
2576-2577  
2578-2579  
2580-2581  
2582-2583  
2584-2585  
2586-2587  
2588-2589  
2590-2591  
2592-2593  
2594-2595  
2596-2597  
2598-2599  
2600-2601  
2602-2603  
2604-2605  
2606-2607  
2608-2609  
2610-2611  
2612-2613  
2614-2615  
2616-2617  
2618-2619  
2620-2621  
2622-2623  
2624-2625  
2626-2627  
2628-2629  
2630-2631  
2632-2633  
2634-2635  
2636-2637  
2638-2639  
2640-2641  
2642-2643  
2644-2645  
2646-2647  
2648-2649  
2650-2651  
2652-2653  
2654-2655  
2656-2657  
2658-2659  
2660-2661  
2662-2663  
2664-2665  
2666-2667  
2668-2669  
2670-2671  
2672-2673  
2674-2675  
2676-2677  
2678-2679  
2680-2681  
2682-2683  
2684-2685  
2686-2687  
26

*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible handwritten notes.]*

*[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and noise.]*



[illegible]



## Indonesia Will Bar Investment In Media

## Fosters' Sets Up

Dongfang's 2.83 dollar issue price is equal to 11.9 times projected 1994 earnings. The current average multiple for other H shares — special shares sold by Chinese state companies listed in Hong Kong — is about 13.7.



- **China's** domestic airline industry moved 15.3 million people in the first five months of the year, up 19.2 percent from the same 1993 period. Last year was the worst for safety in China's aviation history, however, with five crashes that killed more than 380 people.
- **Hong Kong's Executive Council** will hear this week from a government task force proposing measures to cool the property market.
- **Papua New Guinea** placed a freeze on new mining and petroleum projects until legislation governing resource development has been reviewed. Shares of some Australian mining companies fell as a result.
- **Vietnam's** government has approved a \$900 million joint venture with Japan's Treada Investment Co. to build the country's largest deep-water port at the village of Ben Dinh in the south.
- **Kumagai Gumi Co.** won an 8 billion yen (\$80 million) order jointly with Tarmac PLC from Hong Kong's Mass Transit Railway Corp. to build a tunnel for the new airport.
- **The Japan Automobile Importers Association** said sales of imported motor vehicles jumped 48 percent from a year earlier to 21,579 units in May, buoyed by strong sales of U.S. cars.

## Malaysia-Singapore Ties

*Agence France-Presse*

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Malaysia and Singapore are to use their powerful state investment agencies to jointly undertake projects in the region, officials said Monday after a meeting of finance ministers.

Richard Hu, Singapore's finance minister, said joint ventures, especially in Vietnam, China and Indonesia, would increase, and Malaysia formally launched a holding company, Khazanah Holdings, to replace the current government investment unit.

## Fosters' Sets Up 4 Divisions

But Mr. Prentice said Kmart would have to look at ways to raise funds, adding that the

Another retail analyst said there was no certainty that Kmart would not unload Cole Myers. "It's always going to be in back of people's minds while Kmart continues to struggle," the analyst said.

Such a move would endanger the role of the country's press in safeguarding national interests, they argued. *(Reuters, AFP)*

AFP. Reuters

## Asian Nations Must Liberalize Interest Rates, ADB Says

Mr. Shulz said an estimated \$600 million to \$700 million in savings could be tapped through the capital markets, a large part of that through bond markets.

He also said the insurance industry should use its position as a big investor of long-term savings to help Asian nations fund their infrastructure projects. (AFP, Reuters)

## Malaysia-Singapore Ties

*Agence France-Presse*

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Malaysia and Singapore are to use their powerful state investment agencies to jointly undertake projects in the region, officials said Monday after a meeting of finance ministers.

Richard Hu, Singapore's finance minister, said joint ventures, especially in Vietnam, China and Indonesia, would increase, and Malaysia formally launched a holding company, Khazanah Holdings, to replace the current government investment unit.

*The International Herald Tribune salutes the American Center, home to American arts and culture since 1931, on the occasion of its reopening in its new building designed by Frank O. Gehry, FAIA at 51 rue de Bercy, in Paris' 12th arrondissement.*

## PERFORMANCES

*Paris premiere:*  
**"Griot New York" – Garth Fagan Daoce**  
*Music by Wynton Marsalis*  
*Choreography and concept by Garth Fagan*  
*Sets by Martin Purwar*

*Three African-American griots or storytellers collaborate on this ebullient evening of dance conceived to capture the youthful energy, grittiness and enchantment associated with New York City.*  
June 9, 10, 11 at 8:30 pm  
June 11 at 1 pm

**"Out of Season"- David Dorfman Dance**  
Produced in association with "Dancing in the Streets."  
The David Dorfman Dance company performs with 15 non-professional athletes from the Paris community.  
June 24, 25, 25 at 8:30 pm  
June 26 at 3 pm

*Tickets can be purchased at the American Center box office.*

For reservations and information call  
 813.23.33.00

## FILM SERIES

**This Body, This Soul, This Brick,  
These Tears: Disorder Today**  
*Four programs of recent short film and  
video works focus on disorder affecting the  
body, the soul and structural systems.  
Leslie Thornton and Gregg Bordowitz will  
also present their work.*  
June 8 - June 25

## LECTURES

**Youth Culture International**  
Five round-table discussions will explore the origins and impact of international "youth culture" today.  
June 8, 11, 15, '5 and '11

## EXHIBITIONS

**Pure Beauty: Some Recent Work from Los Angeles**  
A new generation of Los Angeles-based artists—Richard Hawkins, T. Kelly Mason, Jorge Pardo, Sarah Seager, Theoklis Stroh, Diana Thater and Poe White—present site-specific works in a variety of mediums.  
June 8 - August 13

**Bill Viola: Stations**  
A new video installation of five channels of color video projection and sound focuses on images of the human body submerged underwater.  
June 8 - December 1


**Nam June Paik: David & Marat**  
Paik's two video sculptures combine his long-time fascination with the human form and terakology, and were inspired by Jacques Louis David's painting, *Marat assassiné* (The Death of Marat, 1793). They are on view for the first time in Paris at the American Center.  
June 8 - December 1

*The opening exhibitions are part of  
the Frederick Weisman Company  
Exhibition Series.*

*The American Center will be open daily to the public as of June 8, 11am - 7pm, closed Tuesdays. For information regarding inaugural exhibitions and events, membership, general admission and tickets, please call 44 73 77 77 (in Paris) or 212 966 0909 (in New York).*

# AMERICAN CENTER


## CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES



**CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC**  
 Winchester House, 1 London Wall, London EC2M 5ND  
 Tel: 071-382 9745 Fax: 071-382 9487

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE & GOLD**

**24 Hour London Dealing Desk**  
**Competitive Rates & Daily Fax Sheet**  
*Call for further information & brochure*



**FOREIGN EXCHANGE PLC**

**WAVE FINANCE**  
**LONDON & GLOBAL**  
**FOREIGN EXCHANGE PLC**

**PREMIER SPECULATION SERVICE**  
**QUOTE UP TO 100 MILLION US\$**  
 Top floor, Cameo House, 11 Bear Street, London WC2A 7AS  
 Tel.: (071) 839 6161 Fax: (071) 839 2414

**Signal**

- 130+ software applications
- RT DATA FROM SIB A DAY
- Signal Software GUIDE

Call London: 1 444 (0) 71 231 3556  
 for your guide and Signal price list.

**FutureSource** The real-time information system preferred by institutions and now available to traders at home. Unrivaled coverage at an unrivaled price. Futures • Options • FX • Energy • Commodities • Metals • News • Full Charting & Technical Analysis from our Worldwide coverage - available via Satellite through Europe.

Call FutureSource Tel.: +44 71-867 8867 Fax: +44 71-481 3042

**Duff Forecasts and Market Myths for 1994**  
 "The US dollar will continue to weaken, gold & most commodities won't rise, Japan's economy & stock market will be weak." You did NOT read that in *Forbes*! Money, the International Investment Letter. Call Kyia Phillips for a sample issue (once only) at Chant Analytics Ltd, 7 Swallow Street, London, W1R 7HD, UK. Tel: London 71 439 4541  
 (071) 71 439 4542 Fax: 71 439 4546

**FOREX • METALS • BONDS • SOFTS**  
 Objective analysis for professional investors  
**(44) 962 879764**

**IREND** Pienness House, 32 Southgate Street, Winchester.  
 Hants SO23 9EH UK Fax (44) 424 774067

**REUTERS 1000**  
 24 hours a day - only \$100 a month!  
 LIVE FINANCIAL DATA DIRECT TO YOUR PC

**hyperCOM**

For more information Fax +45 4587 8773

**PROFIT**  
 THE DAILY SPECULATOR  
 THE COMMODITY TRADER  
 THE WEEKLY INVESTOR

**CAL**  
 MEMBER SFA

**MARGINED FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRADING**  
 Fast, Competitive Quotes 24 Hours  
 Tel.: + 44 71 815 0400  
 Fax: + 44 71 329 3019

**GLOBAL**  
 FINANCIAL TRADERS, LTD.  
 280 Oser Avenue  
 Hauppauge, NY 11788, USA  
 Tel.: 516-435-4900  
 Fax: 516-435-4887

Timely, specific, proven market strategies, delivered daily, before the markets open. Please call for a **FREE** copy of the market letter of your choice.

on how to place your listing contact: **PATRICK FALCONER** in London  
Tel: (44) 71 836 48 02 - Fax: (44) 71 240 2254

Herald <sup>INTERNATIONAL</sup> Tribune

## ESCORTS & GUIDES

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**

(Continued From Page 11)

**ORCHIDS**  
LONDON PARIS ESCORT AGENCY  
CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED  
**UK 071 589 5237**

**ANGELS OF SWITZERLAND**  
Escort Service  
Zurich, Basle, Bern, Lugano,  
Geneva, Leuven, etc.  
0771 43 48 47 or 0771 43 46 76

**FACES UK**  
WORLDWIDE ESCORT AGENCY  
TEL UK 081 694 2020 (6 LINES) or  
TEL UK 0956 371159

**ROTTERDAM WHITES**  
Escort Service  
Westerside 54

**PEACHES**  
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE  
071 992 2641

**INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS**  
Service - Worldwide  
Tel: 212-645-9796 New York, USA  
Major Credit Cards Accepted

\* VIOLAT \* Escort Service  
ZURICH - PARIS  
Credit cards accepted  
For Zurich call 077 - 30 83 32  
Other cities dial INTL + 35 2 49 42 97

**MISS GENEVA & PARIS**  
Escort Agency 346 00 09 credit cards

**GENEVA \* PARIS**  
Pretty Woman Escort Service 321 99 61

\*\*\* \*\* TOKYO \*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\* TOP FOR TOP \*\*\*\*\*  
ESCORT AND GUIDE AGENCY  
TEL: TOKYO 039 2588 - 1590

**TOKYO**  
Escort / Guide  
Service  
Tel. No. 039 3351 - 2278

**MILAN - JULIA ESCORT & GUIDE**  
SERVICE 865-899 OR 0330 234392

**LONDON BRITANNIA**  
Service 071 724 5771 - credit cards

**CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE**  
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3  
Tel 01-854 6513

**EXQUISITE ESCORTS**  
SERVICE - LONDON 071 935 4533

\*\*\*ZURICH-VIENNA\*\*\*  
SUPREME ESCORT INTERNATIONAL  
Geneva, Zurich, Vienna, Rome, Liza,  
Stockholm, Amsterdam + 40 1 527132

**LONDON DREAMS**  
ESCORT AGENCY TEL 071 738 0311

\* PARIS & LONDON \*  
"ELEGANCE"  
ESCORT Service London 071 394 5145

**MORRISON CLUB - VIENNA ESCORT**  
Service - Reddie Westgate 20,  
2222-36 80 84

**ZURICH \* SUSAN \***  
Escort Service  
Tel. 011 29 99 48

**ZURICH \* BERN \* LUZERN**  
NATHALIE Escort Service  
Tel. 011 461 76 39

**ZURICH \* BERN \* BASEL**  
Escort Service  
Tel: 077 88 06 60, 077 88 05 70

**FRANKFURT & AREA**  
Escort Service  
Please Call 069 - 597 66 66

**GENEVA INTERNATIONAL**  
Escort Service  
Tel: 077 731 63 52 - 077729780  
Major credit cards accepted.  
Tel: 083 3436-076

**PARIS \* BRIDELLES \*\*\***  
ESCORT Service - France call Brussels  
32-201 - 07 80

**PARIS BRUSSELS**  
ESCORT Service - credit cards  
VIENNA \* PARIS \* MONACO \* ZURICH \*  
EUROCONTACT Int'l Escort & Travel  
Service, Call Vienna + 43-1-310 43 19

**TRYPICAL \* ESCORT AGENCY \***  
"LONDON & PARIS"  
Tel. 071 627 8555 - CREDIT CARDS

**ITALY \* PARIS \* COTE D'AZUR**  
French Escorts Escort Agency  
Dial (Int'l) + 33 1 34 361 97

**MILAN - ELITE \*\*\*\*\***  
ESCORT & TRAVEL SERVICE  
Tel. 02 42 487 78 72

**ORIENTAL ESCORT SERVICE**  
LONDON  
PLEASE PHONE 071 255 3314

**F & N A FLIRT LTD RED BARN**  
Tel: 049 869700

**FRANKFURT KOLN DUSSELDORF**  
all areas Escort Service.  
069-47326

**LONDON & CARIBBEAN \*\***  
Lond & Heathrow Escort Service  
071 794 1072 Credit Cards Accepted

**Int'l. Escort Service**

**To our readers in Belgium**

It's never been easier  
to subscribe and save.  
Just call toll-free:  
0 800 1 7538

**To our readers in Belgium**  
It's never been easier  
to subscribe and save.  
Just call toll-free:  
0 800 1 7538



June 8, 1994

[illegible]

**Brenda Hagerty**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England  
 Tel: (44 71) 836 4802  
 Fax: (44 71) 836 0717



## A Special Report

## French Economy

## Consumers Are Seen Fostering Economic Recovery

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — Nudged by government incentives to buy new cars, French consumers are leading the country out of its worst recession in the postwar period.

Economists say the stimulus package, which is likely to be supplemented by tax cuts this fall, will ensure that France remains on the recovery road into next year, when the country should outperform Europe as a whole and register growth of 2.5 percent to 3 percent. With unemployment stabilized, they add, the recovery should give a political boost to Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who is widely expected to run for the presidency next spring.

But lurking behind the giveaways, the experts add, will be a necessary clampdown after the election, as the new government is faced with a bloated budget deficit far surpassing targets required for European monetary union by 1997.

After a 1 percent drop in gross domestic product in 1993, France this year is clearly on the rebound. The government-funded economic research office, Insee, in May revised upward its growth estimate, predicting first-half output would advance by 0.9 percent, and Edmond Alphandery, the finance minister, said it was "very likely" that the government would adjust upward its full-year estimate of 1.4 percent growth.

"The French economy has embarked on the road to recovery," Insee said, laying its

prediction to companies rebuilding their stocks in anticipation of greater export activity and consumer demand.

Indeed, April figures released recently showed that French consumers were beginning to show faith in a recovery after three years of economic crisis. Consumption of manufactured products rose 1.2 percent in the month, following a 0.6 percent rise in March.

Mr. Alphandery called it an "encouraging" statistic, adding that consumer activity "should be headed in the right direction in the months ahead."

Economists say a good portion of the recovery can be attributed to the government's pump-priming measures introduced earlier this year.

"The economy got a large dose of government incentives in the auto and housing sectors," said Brian Mullaney, chief international economist at Morgan Stanley in London. "If the French economy advances 1.5 percent this year, I'd say that a half-percent to three-quarters percent of that will be due to the incentives program."

The government, since February, has granted 5,000 francs (\$800) to anyone agreeing to junk their cars older than 10 years and purchase a new model. With both Renault SA and Peugeot SA agreeing to match the government bonus, new-car sales jumped nearly 14 percent in the first four months. Analysts now estimate that the measure, which is to remain in effect until next year, will generate additional sales of up to 250,000 cars in 1994, which

would bring the total sales up to about 1.95 million cars.

Critics say the incentives may be producing a false picture, suggesting that perhaps half of the sales being generated would have otherwise arrived on their own in later months. As a result, they say the industry may have to face another downturn when the program ends.

The government also gave a boost to the badly suffering building industry, according to subsidized loans, particularly aimed at stimulating state-subsidized, low-income housing. As a result, in the first four months, housing starts jumped 20 percent to 103,200 units. There was a 25 percent increase in public housing projects, while individual housing starts rose almost 12 percent.

In the areas of office and commercial buildings, where there were no subsidies, the crisis has continued. The National Building Federation said starts on new office buildings declined 18.8 percent in the first four months.

Vincent Bazi, economist with Baring Securities France SA, said the big question mark is whether consumers will continue to spend, or rather retreat to their former savings mode for fear they will face unemployment. With the jobless count mounting steadily last year — to over 3.3 million people or 12.3 percent of the work force — French households increased their savings rate to 14.5 percent of their incomes this year, much higher than the 11 percent to 12 percent savings rate in normal times.

With some 540 billion francs socked away last year, mostly in life insurance and special savings accounts for housing, there was little cash left over for purchasing household goods.

Meanwhile, French companies are rebuilding their stocks, depleted during the downturn. Factory utilization reached 81.7 percent in April, up sharply from 79.4 percent in the fourth quarter, and was expected to approach maximum levels of 82.5 percent by the end of the first half.

At the same time, companies were starting to invest in modernizing their facilities, with spending on new plant and equipment for expanded production believed right around the corner. Business investment, which plummeted 15 percent in 1993 and 30 percent over the past three years, was expected to grow by 4 percent in value this year and by 6 percent in 1995.

COMPANIES, economists say, are generating good cash-flow and are in a position to invest, without having to borrow, as soon as they see the demand.

Economists believe corporate profits will leap this year — estimates range between 20 percent and 40 percent — from the depressed levels of 1993. Despite the encouraging numbers, market experts say the French economy is still not out of the woods, particularly with the presidential election season approaching.

"I'm underweighting the French market because of concerns about the budget defi-

cit and political risks," said Mr. Mullaney of Morgan Stanley. "I have concern about Balladur's tendency to give in to industrial actions," he said, referring to the government's retreat over the past year against striking workers at Air France, students angry about a special lower wage for graduates undergoing training and fishermen protesting poor market conditions.

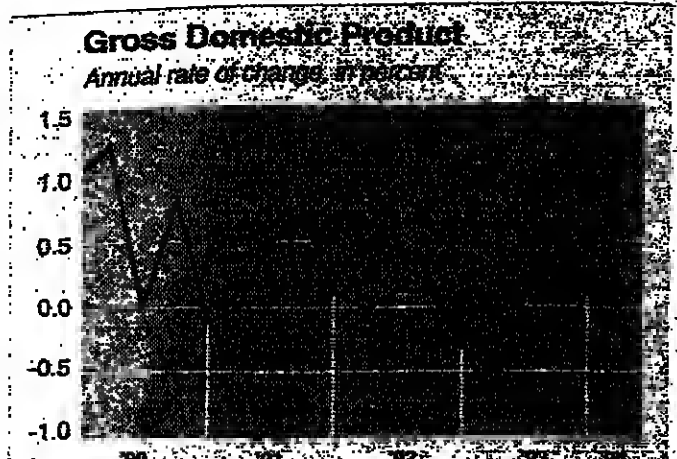
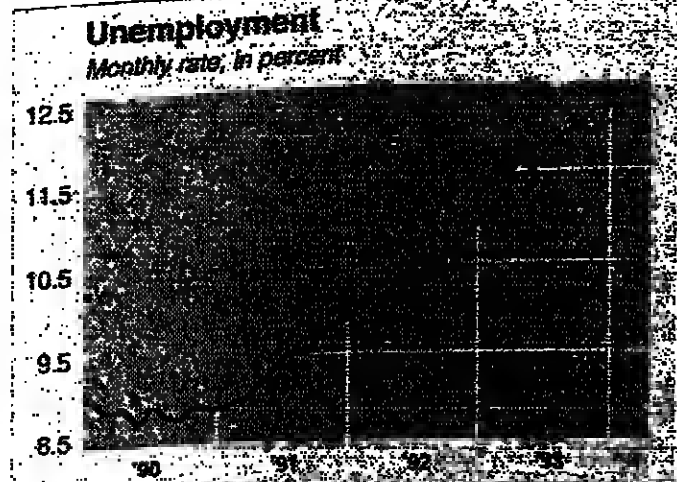
Workers in the health care sector now are beginning to agitate about government plans to introduce more flexibility in their working hours.

Fears about a wider budget deficit — it's already estimated for 1994 at close to 6 percent of GDP — are being fueled by talk of further fiscal stimulation. The government recently floated the idea of tax cuts this fall for companies and perhaps households as well.

"As the campaign gets into full swing, the concern is that the government might be tempted to write an even bigger check," Mr. Mullaney said.

No matter who wins the Elysée, he said, new taxes and spending cuts would be required after the election to bring the deficit down. To meet the constraints set under the Maastricht treaty for monetary union, at the earliest in 1997, a member country's annual deficit cannot exceed 3 percent of GDP.

JACQUES NEHER is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



Sources: Insee, Banque de France, CCF, OECD

## After Sell-Off of Prime Properties, Slowdown Is Likely in Privatization Program

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A year after seizing power, the conservatives have gone far on their promise to deliver France's public sector into private hands, successfully selling off some of the healthiest French companies.

But now comes the hard part. With markets sagging, a presidential election around the corner and more difficult assets to unload, the pace appears certain to slow as the government, though needy of the proceeds to help offset a ballooning budget deficit, takes pains to avoid any pre-election foul-ups.

Even after the election — assuming one or another conservative candidate wins the Elysée — the privatization effort is not likely to advance any faster than the health of the companies permits, and most of them look pretty sickly now. In addition, the giants in the non-competitive sector, such as the telephone monopoly France Telecom, and national utilities Electricité de France and Gaz de France, will likely remain off-limits for at least several more years because of political and social sensitivities, political sources suggest.

Since the program kicked off last fall, the

Treasury has cashed in state assets worth 93 billion francs (\$16 billion), selling the state's controlling stakes to the public in the banks Crédit Local de France and Banque Nationale de Paris, chemicals group Rhône-Poulenc SA, oil company Elf Aquitaine, and most recently, in the largest French insurer, Union des Assurances de Paris.

Edmond Alphandery in May claimed there "will not be a pause in the privatization program," but analysts suggest a slowdown will be inevitable, primarily because of a lack of companies in strong enough financial condition to attract investors.

Assurances Générales de France, the insurance company, initially was seen as a sell-off candidate in the first half of the year, but now it is not likely to be put on the block until fall, and even then, the drop in the market for insurance stocks could make the government think twice.

During the privatization of UAP, the government had faced critics who accused it of offering its shares at a "flea market price" — 152 francs. The stock had traded at 223 francs last fall. Even at that price, investors were relatively restrained in their enthusiasm. The issue was oversubscribed 2.5 times, while the

Rhône-Poulenc issue had an oversubscription of 4.5 times and BNP five times.

The UAP issue was particularly poorly received on Wall Street, which took up only 2.7 percent of the share offer.

The life insurance unit of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance, is also mentioned as a possible candidate for privatization this fall, but it faces the same problem as AGF.

"CNP and AGF are viewed by the markets as not so interesting privatizations because interest rates will be rising, but the government may be forced to go ahead with them anyway for political reasons," said the head of an American investment bank watching the scene. "If the program is interrupted now, it will be difficult to restart it before the election."

The wild card this fall may be Renault SA, one of Europe's healthiest carmakers, worth an estimated 40 billion to 50 billion francs. The government originally pledged to privatize the company before the end of this year, but then backed away from the pledge, suggesting that the issue would be made after the election next spring.

Renault has historically been viewed as a

"showcase" for organized labor in France, particularly the Communist-dominated Confédération Générale du Travail, which has shown itself hostile to privatization. Even though unions have been emasculated over the past decade of corporate restructuring, observers said the government didn't want to risk a worker revolt that could hinder the conservatives' campaign.

NEVERTHELESS, according to recent French newspaper reports, the government now is studying a low-profile partial privatization of the carmaker instead. The idea would be to place 15 percent to 25 percent of Renault's shares with a group of French industrial and institutional investors as a first step, with a public offer to follow next year, according to the report. The plan would permit AB Volvo to sell off some or all of the 20 percent it owns in Renault — a stake it pledged to abandon following the failure last December of the planned merger between the Swedish and French carmakers.

The government also hopes to unload Groupe Bull, its troubled computer company,

Because of Bull's weak financial condition after several years of deep losses, the government will not make a public offer, but rather offer the state's controlling stake directly to another company in the sector, NEC Corp. of Japan, which already has a small interest, is mentioned as a possible buyer.

The government may have to adopt a similar strategy if it wants to part ways quickly with most other companies on its privatization list. In the most difficult position in the short term are Air France, which lost nearly 8 billion francs last year, and Crédit Lyonnais, which reported losses of almost 7 billion francs. But substantial losses also were reported by Aérospatiale, the aerospace group; Usinor Sacilor, the steel company; Thomson SA, the electronics and defense company, and Snecma, the aircraft motors maker.

While the privatization program has played an important role in raising money for the government's recession-drained coffers, it also has helped advance the government's aim to instill a "popular capitalism" in France, where the stock market has traditionally been viewed as a "casino" for professional investors only.

According to a study by the Privatization

Observatory, a group of marketing and advertising agencies, the privatization program, up until UAP, had brought 25 million new small investors to the stock market, bringing the total to 7 million. The UAP sell-off was expected to attract around 800,000 more to the Bourse.

However, a downturn in the market could just as easily scare off many of the newcomers, the study suggested, noting that many small investors were unaware of the dangers of playing the market. "This apparent lack of consciousness about the stock market game risks causing profound disappointment if the economy leads the privatized stocks to fall below their offer prices," it said.

For those looking for a quick profit, the latest round of privatizations have had less to offer than the first wave, in 1986-1988, when the stocks were first quoted at an average of 18 percent above their offer prices. So far, only BNP's sell-off can match that average — it was offered at 240 francs and first quoted at 283.5 francs, an 18.1 percent gain. Upon first quote, the shares of Crédit Local de France gained 12 percent, Rhône-Poulenc 10.6 percent, Elf 7.2 percent and UAP 2.6 percent.

Jacques Neher

**CONNECTORS**

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

**NUCLEAR POWER**

**DON'T ASK YOURSELF IF IT'S POSSIBLE ASK FRAMATOME TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE**

No.1 nuclear power plant vendor in the world. No.1 nuclear fuel assembly manufacturer in the world. No.1 in Europe and No.3 worldwide in connector manufacturing. A key player in high-tech mechanical engineering.

Throughout the world, Framatome employees are displaying their talents. With commitment, they overcome technological challenges to bring your projects to life.

**FRAMATOME**

هكذا في الأصل



# French Economy

A Special Report

13

5

ing

any,

to

the

ing

un-

al-

ty's

hey

ted

394

be-

ad-

nd

y's

nd

oo

cs,

il-

in

he

la

for

ar

ur

cs,

as

ng

as

it

cc

cc

cc

cc

cc

cc

cc

cc

cc

## A 'Traveling Salesman' in Hermès Tie

Tordjman Spreads the Word About France's Improved Investment Climate

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Encoined in the Finance Ministry's Stalinian architecture, Jean Daniel Tordjman sports a debonair silk necktie with an eye-catching motif of umbrellas.

The pattern, he tells visitors, refers to "Singin' in the Rain," the classic musical comedy combining the perennial charms of France with American can-do verve.

This offhand way of mixing Hermès and Hollywood is typical of Mr. Tordjman, a voluble, sophisticated official with a title as ponderous as the building he works in: Ambassador at Large, Special Representative of France for International Investment and head of the Invest-in-France mission.

In practice, Mr. Tordjman spends little time at his desk and stays constantly on the road in the United States, Asia and Europe, working directly with people there to facilitate their investments in France.

A top-level traveling salesman to the world's financial elite to get them to buy into France's future, he also functions as a lobbyist inside the French system for attracting and keeping foreign investment.

It is an unusual job and France has filled it with a man of unusual qualities: at 50, with seven years' experience as head of the economic section of the French Embassy in Washington, Mr. Tordjman is an insider in the elite ranks of the bureaucracy and a trade official with hands-on experience in the global competition for cross-border investment.

The fact that he accepted the job — after playing a key role in the interministerial consultations that led to its creation two years ago — testifies to his confidence that when France says it wants foreign investment, this time it means business.

After years of keeping foreign companies at arm's length, France now wants to embrace them, and Mr. Tordjman is the point man making sure foreign companies hear the oews about a new attitude in Paris.

No effort is spared. Last month, a handful of U.S. pension-fund managers — controlling \$400 billion that has to be invested somewhere — spent a week in Evian, the spa on Lake Geneva that has gained luster as a showplace of its owner, Antoine Riboud, who is also the boss of France's top food multinational, BSN, just renamed Danone.

The working sessions included a drumbeat of upbeat news about France, including the appetizing morsel that the Union des Banques Suisses ranks France at the top of the charts for return on investment — a calculation in real dollar terms based on equities, bonds and cash in industrial countries.

Mr. Tordjman also says that France offers reasonably lower wages and higher productivity than many of its European rivals. French manufacturing wage costs, estimated at \$16.88 an hour, are below those in Germany by more than \$9.

Of course, the last people to get the word about the welcome mat that Mr. Tordjman carries in his briefcase may well be some refractory departments in French government. Until recently, even when the government wanted a particular foreign investment, the venture could bog down in bureaucratic infighting between, say, the Industry Ministry's plans for nurturing subcontractors in one region and another ministry's politics of sending jobs to a more electorally sensitive region.

Conscious of this reputation for heavy-handed government as a damaging factor coloring France's investment climate, Mr. Tordjman, before even attempting to woo new investors, started out by trying to mend fences with foreign companies already in France.

"Most future investment is going to come from existing investors as companies restructure their international operations to meet the new economic rules of the game, especially in a single-market Europe where it is no longer politically essential to have a subsidiary in every nation," he says.

That means expanding some investments and closing down others, and Mr. Tordjman's goal is to see that a corporation such as International Business Machines Corp., which has facilities deliberately scattered through the European Union, concentrates its eggs in the French basket.

Listening to the complaints of foreign-owned businesses leads to trying to find remedies for their problems.

For instance, a newly arrived Japanese company was shown one-time leniency on an import violation probably stemming from lack of familiarity with the French system. American companies in an entire service sector reportedly got relief from some costly administrative requirements. A major European pharmaceuticals maker was helped to locate a new facility where it wanted, not where political expediency dictated.

To cut through the notorious red tape in Paris, the government now has only four weeks to challenge foreign investments of less than 50 million francs (\$9 million) before they are automatically authorized. Investors get residence permits on arrival for one year while the normal administrative routine is completed.

For domestic consumption, French politicians still protest loudly whenever foreign companies close down facilities in France, complaining that other countries in the European Union are hiring away jobs. In contrast, Mr. Tordjman is serene about the issue of disinvestment: "More of that traffic is coming our way than going away."

He has grounds for being so bullish. Foreign investment in France totaled \$111 billion in 1993, up from just \$20 billion a little over a decade earlier; it has been growing at a rate of \$10 billion to \$11 billion a year over the past few years.

France now ranks behind Britain and Germany in Europe as a recipient of foreign invest-

ment, a far better showing than in the past, and even leaped to the top spot in the sweepstakes in 1992.

That French spurt owed a lot to the opening of Euro Disney, the second-largest construction project in Europe after the Channel Tunnel. The \$4 billion entertainment park incidentally reinforced the long-held position of the United States as the country with the largest stock of investment in France, with Germany still in second place despite its own domestic investment needs since reunification.

For the foreseeable future, France seems to be profiting handsomely from its situation at the center of the continent. Britain has been hurt by the decrease in Japanese outlays while France has benefited from rising foreign acquisitions by its European neighbors, notably Italy and the Benelux countries.

Mr. Tordjman describes his own approach in these terms: "I don't tell business what to do; I listen and try to understand what business wants to do and make sure that our administration does all in its power to help the companies succeed or fail — on their own."

While protectionist reflexes remain strong in France, foreign ownership is officially seen as a spur to the overall economy and no longer as primarily a threat to France's home-developed businesses.

The advantage is the creation of new jobs amid worsening unemployment. Foreign-owned investments typically are midsize companies — fewer than 1,000 employees — offering faster job expansion than big corporations.

These foreign-owned companies are now adding nearly 15,000 jobs a year to the work force, with U.S. investors accounting for more than one-third of the total, about as much as all the other EU countries combined.

The foreign presence is particularly strong in the manufacturing sector, notably in food-processing, electronics and chemicals. Notable absentees — Japanese carmakers, defense contractors from any foreign country, U.S. television companies — elicit little comment from Mr. Tordjman. Instead, he insists on what he says is the fundamental shift of French recognition that it cannot escape total involvement in a global marketplace.

One factor in France's need for an inflow of foreign capital is to offset the heavy outflow of franc investments over the last decade as major French corporations expanded in the United States and other foreign markets.

More important, Mr. Tordjman contends, France has accepted more competition in its domestic markets. "Can you imagine anything more French than french fries? But a Canadian company, McCain, has started making frozen french fries in France and this year it is selling 200 tons of them in this country and the rest of Europe."

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

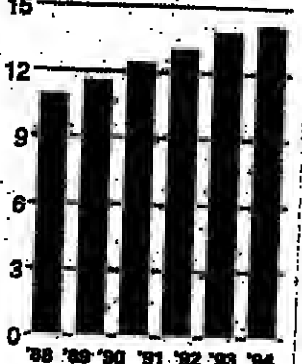
Gaz de France is one of the rare natural gas companies in the world to offer a comprehensive service from the original source to the final consumer. It is also at work beyond its borders, providing its expertise in the areas of technical cooperation and industrial installations. Its engineering and consulting subsidiary, Sofregaz, has over 30 years' experience in the development of gas projects on an international scale. Called on as an industrial partner in Canada, the United States and Germany, Gaz de France is also a key player in a wide range of projects for the transmission and distribution of gas in the CIS and elsewhere in Central Europe. Gaz de France approaches each project with the unique experience of its partners in mind. And because international development is a long-term commitment, Gaz de France has now opened permanent offices in Moscow, Kiev, Budapest, Prague, Bratislava, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Houston and Montreal.

## Gaz de France, a company strong on partnership.

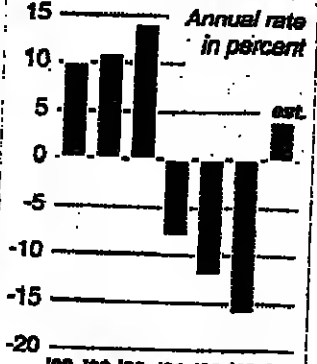


offices in Moscow, Kiev, Budapest, Prague, Bratislava, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Houston and Montreal.

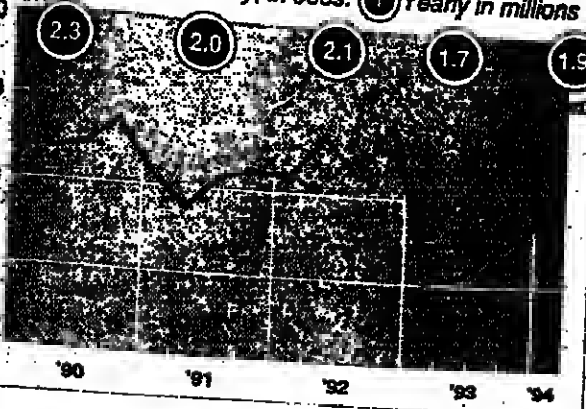
### Household Savings



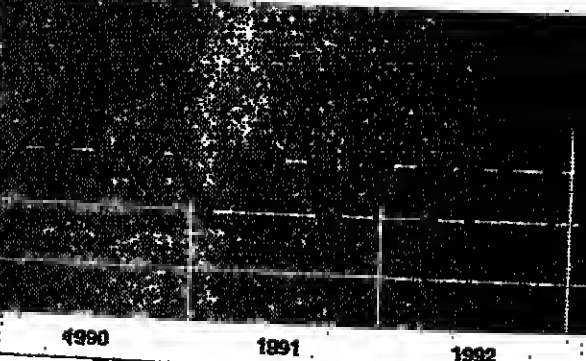
### Business Investment



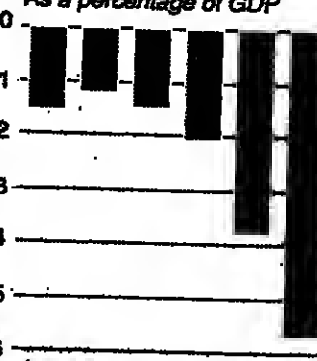
### New Car Sales



### Consumption of Manufactured Goods



### Budget deficit



The unemployment offices are busy, left; a demonstration against a lower minimum wage for the young.

## Jobs May Hold Key to Presidential Race

By Diana Geddes

PARIS — President François Mitterrand came to power in 1981 promising to slash unemployment, which then stood at a record 1.7 million. By the time the current conservative government swept into power 12 years later, the number of jobless had almost doubled to over 3 million, representing 10.7 percent of the work force — the highest unemployment rate of any of the world's leading economic powers.

Edouard Balladur determined to make no such foolish promises. All he would say, when first appointed prime minister in March 1993, was that he would "try and stop the rise in unemployment between now and the end of the year."

Even that has proved a vain hope. In April, the number out of work had gone up by a further quarter of a million to 3.33 million, or 12.3 percent, and it is continuing to rise. Mr. Balladur now modestly talks of hoping to "reverse the curve" by the end of the current year.

This time his prediction has more of a chance of proving correct, though the experts remain cautious. There are increasing signs that the long-promised economic recovery is finally on the way after the worst recession in France since the end of World War II.

Both Insee, the official French statistical body, and the European Commission have recently revised upward their estimates for French economic growth. After a fall in national output of 1 percent last year, Insee is now predicting a rise of 0.9 percent in the first half of 1994 (up from its 0.5 percent forecast last December), while the European Commission is predicting growth of 1.6 percent for the whole of the current year (up from its original 1 percent estimate) and 2.8 percent next year, placing France ahead of Britain, Germany and Italy.

Since the beginning of the year, the rise in French unemployment has slowed to less than 5,000 a month, compared with 30,000 a month when the right came to power last year. And for the first time since 1990, more jobs are now being created than lost. Figures for the first quarter show a net increase of 20,000 jobs (excluding the agricultural and public administration sectors).

the highest of any of the leading industrial nations. Its welfare system is one of the most generous in the world. And its labor market is still one of the most restrictive despite some recent attempts to make it a little more flexible.

There is a tremendous disincentive for employers to take on new workers in France. Not only is there an official minimum wage (currently 5,866 francs a month — high for Europe) but the employer also has to pay crippling social welfare costs equivalent to 60 percent of the worker's wage on top of that, and should business start to go badly, he will find laying off staff both difficult and costly.

Over the past year, the government has introduced a whole series of measures aimed at creating new jobs by reducing labor costs for low-skilled workers, providing financial incentives for employers to take on unemployed

workers, introducing more flexible working hours, and setting up a variety of on-the-job training schemes for the young. But the measures have mostly been timid and have failed to tackle the underlying structural causes of French unemployment.

When earlier this year the government did attempt to attack one of the "sacred cows" of the French labor market by proposing jobs for the young unemployed at less than the official minimum wage, it met with such a storm of protest, including a series of violent student demonstrations, that it promptly backed down.

Relying on economic growth to create jobs is no longer good enough. A fundamental overhaul of the whole system is now needed. Yet every time the government attempts to introduce even a modest reform, it finds its way blocked by social protests — or so it claims.

In view of this apparent "impasse," Philippe Seguin, neo-Gaullist president of the National Assembly, called in May for a referendum on jobs. The suggestion has been dismissed by most politicians on both the right and the left as simply "demagogic," but it has attracted the support of Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist leader.

the "social" treatment of unemployment. He has called for a "new social contract" between the government and workers.

MEANWHILE, the Socialists have returned to the idea of a cut in working hours as the best way to create new jobs. They are advocating a reduction of the present 39-hour working week to 35 hours without loss of pay, with the eventual aim of introducing a four-day week. Although experts dismiss the idea as economic pie-in-the-sky, it has evident electoral appeal.

Mr. Balladur is faced with a race against time. The French presidential elections are due to be held next April. With polls showing two out of five voters personally worried about the possibility of losing their jobs over the coming months, unemployment is certain to be the biggest issue of the campaign.

Although Mr. Balladur has not yet said whether he will run for the presidency, he is showing every sign of wanting to. At present, the polls continue to show him as the favorite. But he knows that he must get the unemployment figures down before next April if he is to stand a chance of winning the contest. Mr. Chirac is already breathing down his neck.

Despite strong pressure from certain government backbenchers for the adoption of a more reflationist economic policy (involving a big increase in government spending, a sharp cut in interest rates and the flotation of the franc on the foreign-exchange markets), Mr. Balladur has doggedly stuck to his policy of monetary and budgetary rigor.

To those like Mr. Seguin, who have accused the government of failing to give sufficient priority to job creation, Mr. Balladur tirelessly repeats that there can be no durable progress on the jobs front without first creating a healthy economy.

In the run-up to the presidential election, he might have been tempted to offer juicy hand-outs to voters. Instead, he has already announced plans to make further important cuts in government spending next year with the aim of reducing the budget deficit by an extra 25 billion francs (\$4.46 billion), and there is talk of shelving promised income tax cuts of 20 billion francs until 1996.

Mr. Balladur has always said that his reforms will take time, that he has no "miracle solutions." The way forward would be tough, he said, and much effort would be required from everyone. At first, this Churchillian, "blood, sweat and tears" message appealed to an electorate disillusioned with the unfulfilled political promises of the past. But their patience is now beginning to wear thin.

DIANA GEDDES is the Paris correspondent for The Economist.







# SPORTS

## The NBA Finals on TV

These are the countries and stations, according to the National Basketball Association, in which the NBA Finals will be telecast either live or on tape delay. Please check local listings for time and date of the telecast in your area.

The games in the best-of-seven series: Wednesday, New York at Houston, 9 P.M. Eastern U.S. time; Friday, New York at Houston, 9 P.M.; Sunday, Houston at New York, 7 P.M.; Wednesday, June 15, Houston at New York, 9 P.M.; Friday, June 17, Houston at New York, 9 P.M.; Sunday, June 19, New York at Houston, 7 P.M.; Wednesday, June 22, New York at Houston, 9 P.M. (\* if necessary)

**EUROPE**  
Austria: RSTV; Belgium: RTB; Bulgaria: BTV; Canada: TSN; Czech Republic: CTV; Denmark: TV2; Estonia: ETV; Finland: YLE; France: Canal+; Germany: ARD; Greece: Mega Channel; Hungary: MTV; Iceland: RUV; Ireland: RTÉ; Italy: TeleMonteCarlo; Latvia: LNTV; Lithuania: LRTV; Moldova: RTR; Norway: TV2; Poland: TVP; Portugal: RTP; Romania: RTV; Russia: RSTV; Slovakia: STV; Slovenia: RTV; Spain: TVE; Sweden: SVT; Switzerland: SRF; Taiwan: RTHK; Thailand: BSC; Turkey: TRT; Ukraine: ICTV.

**ASIA/PACIFIC**  
Australia: TEN Network; China: CCTV; Guam: ESPN International; Hong Kong: ATV/ESPN International; Indonesia: SCTV/ATV/ESPN International; Japan: NHK-BS/BS-C; Korea: KBS; Malaysia: RTM; New Zealand: TVNZ; Philippines: ABS-CBN; Singapore: SBS; South Korea: SBS/AFRTS/ESPN International; Taiwan: TTV; Thailand: BSC/Channel 7.

**AMERICAS**  
Argentina: Channel 11/ESPN International; Aruba: TeleAruba; Bahamas: ZNS-13; Barbados: ESPN International; Bolivia: ESPN International; Brazil: Rede Globo/ESPN International; Canada: CBC; Chile: Canal 13/ESPN International; Colombia: TV Pioneros/ESPN International; Costa Rica: Canal 2 & 29/ESPN International; Cuba: ARFTS/ESPN International; Curaçao: ESPN International; Dominica: ESPN International; Dominican Republic: RTVD/ESPN International; Ecuador: Canal 11/ESPN International; El Salvador: Canal 4; French Guiana: Canal 5/ESPN International; Guatemala: ESPN International; Honduras: Canal 5/ESPN International; Jamaica: CVM; Martinique: Canal 5/ESPN International; Mexico: Canal 2/ESPN International; Nicaragua: Canal 12/ESPN International; Panama: Canal 2/ESPN International; Paraguay: Canal 13/ESPN International; Peru: Canal 7/ESPN International; Puerto Rico: WLU/TNT; Trinidad: TAT TV; Tortola: BVI Cable/ESPN International; United States: NBC/TNT; Uruguay: Canal 4; Venezuela: Venevision/Telven/ESPN International.

**AFRICA**  
Burkina Faso: TVB; Cape Verde: CTV; Gabon: Canal Horizon; Guinea-Bissau: GBB; Ivory Coast: Canal Horizon/RTI; Morocco: 2M; Nigeria: NTV; Papua New Guinea: ESPN International; Réunion: Canal+; Sao Tome: STB; Senegal: Canal Horizon; South Africa: SABC; Togo: Canal Horizon.

**MIDDLE EAST/ASIA**  
Azerbaijan: RSTV; Bahrain: Bahrain TV; Israel: ICP/2nd Channel; Jordan: Jordan TV; Kuwait: Kuwait TV; Lebanon: Middle East TV/MTV; Qatar: Qatar TV; Saudi Arabia: Saudi TV; Saudi TV; Tajikistan: RSTV; Turkey: TRT; Turkmenistan: RSTV; United Arab Emirates: UAE TV; Uzbekistan: RSTV.

## Ewing's Gigantic Jam Sends Knicks to NBA Finals



Patrick Ewing soared up to dunk, putting the Knicks ahead of Indiana for good with 26 seconds left.

## Pacers Come Up Short, 94-90, in Game 7

**NEW YORK** — Patrick Ewing refused to let the New York Knicks lose. He refused to fold under the pressure of Game 7 in the Eastern Conference Finals. He refused to let foul trouble bother him in the closing minutes of the biggest game of his National Basketball Association career. He refused to give up when the Pacers, trailing the Indiana Pacers by a point, missed a crucial shot with about 30 seconds left. When John Starks missed, Ewing grabbed the rebound and dunked it to give New York the lead for good in a 94-90 victory that sent the Knicks to the NBA Finals for the first time in 21 years. The gigantic jam climaxed a sensational game for Ewing, who had 24 points, 22 rebounds, 7 assists and 5 blocks despite picking up his fifth foul with 4:52 remaining and the Knicks clinging to an 83-80 lead. "I don't think I've ever seen anyone play a better game at the moment of truth," said the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley. Twenty-two seconds after picking up his fifth foul, Ewing fed Anthony Mason for a layup that put the Knicks ahead, 85-80. With two minutes left, Indiana had cut it to 87-86, but Ewing hit a baseline jumper, and New York led by three. Indiana came back and took a 90-89 lead on a dunk by Dale Davis with 34 seconds remaining. Again Ewing responded, this time with his biggest basket of the game. When Starks missed a driving shot, the 7-foot center grabbed the rebound above the rim and slammed it home with 26 seconds left. "Antonio Davis had to come over to pick up Starks when he drove, and no one picked up Patrick," Riley said. "Actually, John missed the shot in a perfect way." It was a perfect ending for Ewing and the Knicks, who will travel to Houston to play the Rockets in Game 1 of the NBA Finals on Wednesday night. "He stepped up tonight, and that was the difference," said the Pacers' coach, Larry Brown. "As a coach, I'm in awe of him for what he's done." Despite Ewing's dunk, the Pacers still had a chance to win. But Reggie Miller shot an airball and then was whistled for a controversial flagrant foul against Starks with 3.2 seconds left and the Pacers trailing by one. Miller, desperate to stop the clock, slapped at Starks and appeared to hit him in the face. Referee Mike Mathis called it a flagrant foul, giving Starks two foul shots and subsequent possession to the Knicks. After Starks made one of two free throws, the Pacers were forced to foul him again, and the Knicks guard hit two more from the line to clinch the victory. Miller, who was crying after the game, disputed the flagrant foul. "It's the conference finals and you can't call that," he said. But Mathis defended his decision. "The definition of a flagrant foul is one that is excessive and unnecessary," he said. "That's what the foul was." Excessive could also describe the Knicks' rebounding edge over the Pacers. New York won the battle of the boards, 51-29, and grabbed 28 offensive rebounds, two short of the NBA playoff record. "They killed us on the boards," Brown said. The Knicks are in the finals for the first time since 1973, when they won their second title, and they will

## SIDELINES

### French Open to Reimburse Fans

**PARIS (AFP)** — The insurers of the French Open tennis championships are to pay 2.5 million francs to spectators who missed the women's final because it was rained out Saturday, a spokesman said Monday. UAP, the official insurer of the French tennis federation, is to reimburse the price of the tickets or provide tickets for next year's women's final after spectators at Roland Garros saw only 18 minutes of play because of rain. The match was completed on Sunday. UAP is obligated to compensate only spectators who are members of the federation or who bought their tickets through it. But it pledged to compensate all those who had tickets for Center Court on Saturday, at a cost of \$440,000. This is the first time the company, which has insured the tournament for 10 years, has had to pay out for cancellation of a final, a UAP spokesman said.

### Brooks Wins Golf's Kemper Open

**POTOMAC, Maryland (AP)** — Mark Brooks won the Kemper Open with an 18-foot birdie putt on the 18th green, capping a 2-under-par 69 that gave him a three-stroke victory over Bobby Watkins and D. A. Weir. Brooks, 34, won by one stroke after five holes Sunday, but his triumph was overshadowed by two shots behind Brooks never lost the lead, cruising to his fourth career victory and first since 1991. He had a steady round of 16 pars and two birdies to finish with a 13-under 271 total. Watkins shot a 74 and Weir had a 68.

### No Baseball Pros at '96 Olympics

**LAUSANNE (AP)** — There will be no baseball Dream Team at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. The International Baseball Association on Sunday narrowly rejected a proposal that would have allowed professional baseball players to represent their countries in official IBA events, including the Olympics. In a vote taken at a special meeting called to decide whether to delete any reference to the word amateur from the IBA constitution and bylaws, 48 members voted to reward the eligibility requirements and 28 opposed the change. A two-thirds majority, or 51 of the 76 countries represented, would have been needed to pass the motion.

## Canada Stifles Brazil's Flair

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
Brazil, which is renowned for playing soccer with grace, flair and artistry, failed to live up to its reputation only days before the World Cup. In a cup tuneup, the three-time world champions did no better than a 1-1 draw with Canada on Sunday in Edmonton, Alberta. Canada, a soccer weakling, failed to qualify for the 1994 World Cup, which begins June 17. But the Canadians produced one of their finest results on Sunday, thanks to a goal by Eddy Berdusco in the 70th minute. Berdusco, a substitute who entered in the 62nd minute, sent the crowd of 51,930 into a frenzy when he hammered a shot high into the left corner over the Brazilian goalkeeper, Claudio Taffarel. "It's a huge goal for me," Berdusco said. "When they write it down in the books Canada played Brazil, my name will be there for scoring the goal." "Everybody thought we were going to get blown out, he added. "They said the only time we'd touch the ball is when we fished it out of the back of the net." Romario opened the scoring on a superb effort in the 45th minute. After the game, the Brazilian players stomped off the field, refusing to shake hands with the Canadians.

"We didn't score when we had to," Coach Carlos Parreira said. Brazil began World Cup play June 20 against Russia in Stanford, California. In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Colombia used second-half goals by Hernan Gaviria and Freddy Rincón to overpower Greece, 2-0, in a World Cup warmup for both teams. The game was played before a Giants Stadium crowd of 73,511, and marked the first test of the stadium's new grass field, which appeared to hold up well. Colombia opens play June 18 against Romania at the Rose Bowl. Greece opens June 21 against Argentina in Foxboro, Massachusetts. During the game Sunday, three Greek players had cash, jewelry and other valuables stolen from their hotel room, the police said Monday. The robbery was described by a police spokesman as a "minor larceny." He said the amount stolen was not known and that the police were still investigating the incident. ■ **Real Madrid Gets Laudrup** The Danish international midfielder Michael Laudrup has reached an agreement to play for Real Madrid for the next two seasons, the club's president, Ramon

## Lara Sets First-Class Cricket Score Mark

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
BIRMINGHAM, England — The West Indian batsman Brian Lara set a world record for the highest innings in first-class cricket with 501 not out for Warwickshire on Monday. Lara's score came on the fourth and final day of the county championship match against Durham at Edgbaston. He broke Hanif Mohammad's record of 499, set while playing for Karachi against Bahawalpur at Karachi, Pakistan, in the 1958-59 season, and along the way he set 13 other records in the innings. The milestone came less than two months after Lara set a record Test score of 375 against England in Antigua. Since then, he has become the first player to score seven centuries in eight first class innings. On Monday, he also broke the record for the most runs scored in a day with 390, to surpass Charlie Macartney's effort for Australia of 345 against Nottinghamshire in 1921. (Reuters, AP)

## The IHT World Cup Competition

### Win fabulous prizes.

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

**Grand Prize:** Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

**Five second prizes:** Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.

**Five third prizes:** AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

**Five fourth prizes:** Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

### HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all. After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994 — the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

### RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

### 1994 World Cup Groupings

- GROUP A**
  - USA
  - SWITZERLAND
  - COLOMBIA
  - ROMANIA
- GROUP B**
  - BRAZIL
  - RUSSIA
  - CAMEROON
  - SWEDEN
- GROUP C**
  - GERMANY
  - BOLIVIA
  - SPAIN
  - KOREA REPUBLIC
- GROUP D**
  - ARGENTINA
  - GREECE
  - NIGERIA
  - BULGARIA
- GROUP E**
  - ITALY
  - IRELAND REPUBLIC
  - NORWAY
  - MEXICO
- GROUP F**
  - BELGIUM
  - MOROCCO
  - NETHERLANDS
  - SAUDI ARABIA

### TODAY'S QUESTION

How many goals will become the widest winning margin?

Your response: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Send responses for IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.



## ART BUCHWALD

## Teeing Off on Copters

WASHINGTON—Things occasionally happen in Washington that people outside the Beltway just can't understand.

Recently, David Watkins, a top White House aide used White House helicopters to play golf at the Holly Hills Country Club in Maryland.

A lot of sportspeople complained that this was a waste of taxpayers' money. Watkins didn't see it that way. The Marine Corps helicopter was not being used in Haiti at that moment, Watkins had finished his work for the day and everyone knows that a golf outing is essential to the smooth running of a great country.

When the firestorm struck, Watkins gave another reason for the helicopter ride. He maintained that all he was doing was making a dry run in case President Clinton decided to play the Holly Hills course some time in the future. He was also curious to see if the club's golf carts had air bags. "It was purely a business trip," he said and no one should criticize him for taking it.

Unfortunately, President Clinton blew his stack or whatever a president blows when one of his staff screws up. He reassured the American people that they would not have to pay for whirlybirds.

## Tintin Drawing Sold

For \$100,000 in Paris

PARIS—An unidentified bidder has paid a record \$58,425 for a drawing from the 1938 first edition of the Tintin comic book "The Black Island," auction officials said.

The India ink drawing which

graced the front cover of the Belgian cartoonist Hergé's work, was sold at a sale devoted entirely to Tintin works, the auctioneers said. The sale raised a total of nearly 1.2 million francs, with 275 of the 297 items on offer being sold.

The cost was \$13,129.66. Watkins, a very wealthy but frugal man, announced that he had no intention of chipping in one golf tee because he didn't think he had done anything wrong.

Pan to the White House—the president calls his entire staff into the Oval Office and says, "Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a slight problem. David Watkins took off in one of our helicopters yesterday to play a round of golf at a country club near Frederick, Maryland. Because he was photographed boarding the aircraft with his golf clubs, the helicopter blades have hit the fan."

"I have assured the country that the American taxpayer will not have to pay a dime for Dave's game. Since he insists that he did nothing wrong, I am asking senior members of the White House staff to pass the hat."

An aide says, "That's fine with me, sir. I love golf and I'll just donate the money I had set aside to send my kids to summer camp."

Another aide says, "Clara and I will put our house on the market."

The president says, "You don't have to do that if you don't want to."

A staffer called Louie chimes in, "Of course we want to. Today they bash Watkins for flying off to play golf—tomorrow it could be one of us."

The president takes one of Hillary's straw hats and passes it around the room.

Another top staffer says, "If we pay for his golf game, Mr. President, can we kill him?"

Fortunately for the staff, Watkins finally announced that he would foot the damages, seeing how he was a millionaire and everything.

One of the commentators about the Watkins affair was why were two helicopters involved? The president explained, "You have to have two—one to take you there and the other to hover over the fairways in case you lose your ball."

Despite agreeing to pay for his golf game Watkins refuses to apologize for his joyride. But he did agree to donate his golf clubs and shoes to the President Clinton Presidential Library.

One of the commentators about the Watkins affair was why were two helicopters involved? The president explained, "You have to have two—one to take you there and the other to hover over the fairways in case you lose your ball."

## The Liberation Of the Vineyards

By Frank J. Priol

New York Times Service

ON Aug. 15, 1944, 10 weeks after D-Day, another Allied force disembarked on the beaches of France. On that day, 1,000 vessels stood off the Mediterranean coast and put several hundred thousand American and French troops ashore at Saint-Raphaël, Saint-Tropez and Marseille.

Their mission: to race north through the Rhône Valley to join the Allied Forces fighting their way eastward from the Normandy beaches toward Paris and the Rhine. The landings and the campaign that followed were known as Operation Anvil.

Anvil never captured the public's imagination as did Operation Overlord, the D-Day cross-channel invasion. With good reason: The landings were virtually unopposed and the Germans offered only token resistance as they fled north to join the final battle for their homeland.

But for one participant, at least, Anvil had special significance: It was to him a campaign to save the great vineyards of France from the beer-drinking Huns.

Wynford Vaughan Thomas was a British war correspondent attached first to the American troops under General Alexander Patch, the overall commander of Anvil, and later to General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, who led the French part of the operation.

I am indebted to the historian and writer Robert E. Quirk for a copy of Thomas's reminiscences about the campaign, first published in an essay collection called "The Complete Imbiber" in London in 1963.

Thomas got his first inkling of what Anvil would be like when he stormed ashore with the Americans at Saint-Raphaël. When the ramp on their landing craft dropped down, they rushed into the warm surf and up the beach through a smoke screen. Coming out of the muck, they spied a Riviera villa that had escaped the prelanding shelling.

"The door opened," Thomas wrote, "and an immaculately dressed Frenchman appeared. He carried a tray on which were 10 glasses and a bottle of Veuve Clicquot '34."

"Welcome, gentlemen," he said in French and added in English, "even if you are a bit late."

Writing 10 years after the landing, Thomas said, "Time softens controversy and the history of distant wars grows mellow like '49 Burgundy."

One look at the map and the route taken by the invading armies, Thomas said, made the reason d'être of the campaign clear: "Ahead of the advancing troops was grouped such a collection of noble names that the mouth waters of the hand types them: Châteaufort-du-Pape, Tavel, Tain-Hermitage, Châteauneuf-du-Pape, and, beyond, the Côte d'Or."

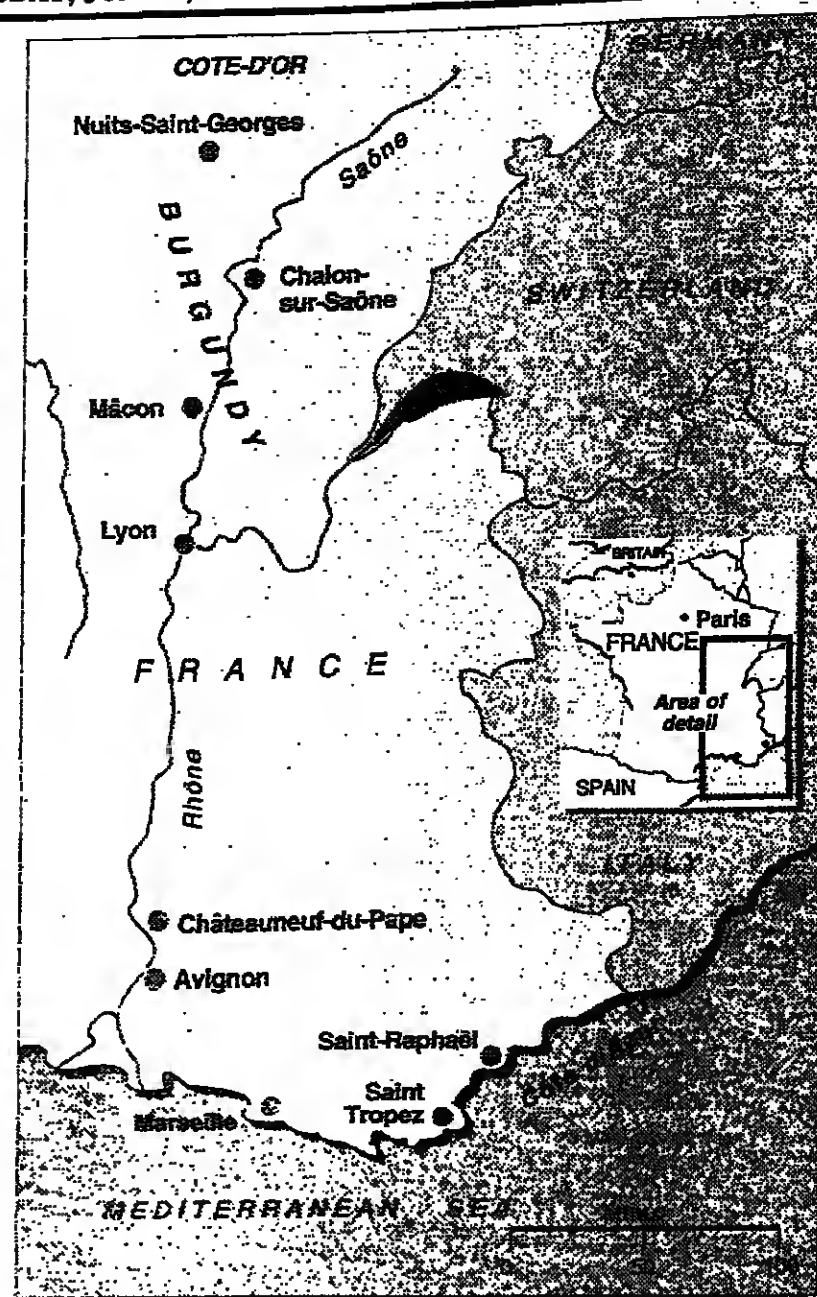
Among those who planned Anvil was a French general and wine lover, Lucien de Monsabert. Thomas said that he had no documentary proof but that he felt certain it was de Monsabert who sent the American troops through the Basse-Alpes.

Their job was vital, but the vinously minded historian will note that it did not take them near a single vineyard of quality," he said. "Now follow the advance of the French Army. Swiftly they possessed themselves of Tavel, and after making sure that all was well with one of the finest vin rosés in France, struck fiercely for Châteaufort-du-Pape. The Côte d'Or fell to a well-planned flanking attack."

Meanwhile, the Americans were working their way up the eastern, mostly vineyard-free side of the Rhône. Visiting the American headquarters, Thomas found the commanders a bit disturbed. "We get a feeling that the Frogs are dragging their feet," an officer said. "They're staying too long at some place called Chalons something or other."

Indeed they were. Chalons-sur-Saône is the southern gateway to the great Burgundy vineyards, which the French have all wanted to avoid turning into battlegrounds.

"We must not forget 1870," a French officer told Thomas later that day. The officer said that one of the last battles of the Franco-Prussian War had been fought around Nuits-Saint-Georges, an important Burgundy wine town, and that Prussian reserves, rushing to the front,



International Herald Tribune

had marched through and destroyed the legendary vineyards of La Tache, Romanée-Conti and Richebourg.

At that point, Thomas wrote, a young officer rushed in to announce that weak points in the German defense had been found. "And, mon colonel," the officer said, "every one is on a vineyard of inferior quality."

The Germans were quickly put to flight and within a day or two, the correspondent and de Monsabert were racing up the highway through Burgundy. "A blown bridge here, a demolished house there—what could these matter beside the great, over-riding fact of the undamaged vineyards stretching mile af-

## PEOPLE

## Redgrave in Israel: Mending Some Fences?

The British actress Vanessa Redgrave, whose politics have made her anathema to many Israelis, is preparing to appear in Israel in July, the director of the Haifa theater says. Redgrave is scheduled to appear in "Death in Venice," a selection of the German playwright Benoni Brech's works written while he was in exile from Nazi Germany. Oded Kufner, the theater director, said Redgrave, who has backed the disarming of Israel in favor of a secular Palestinian state, agreed to come as a result of the recent Israeli-Palestine peace accords. "This is a chance once and for all to show this great actress in this country," he said.

The long-anticipated new American Center in Paris, designed by the California architect Frank O. Gehry, will be opened officially on Tuesday by Hillary Rodham Clinton and Culture Minister Jacques Toubon. The American Center was founded in 1931 as a meeting place for young Americans but rapidly broadened its scope to become a center for American music, theater, dance and film. It will open to the public on Wednesday. The first lady and David Letterman's show on TV. The performance is a dramatic press conference, for his first long-term music collaboration. The water, the magazine said, is a "best and worst" issue. David Letterman's "Winter Olympics" coverage earned her the award for the season's best performance by an amateur.

Don Johnson, star of "Miami Vice," has been admitted to the Betty Ford Center for alcoholism treatment, his publicist said. The actor is expected to stay at the center, in Rancho Mirage, California, for up to a month.

Mitsuo Katani and Kazuo Nagai of Japan and Ralph Schlegel and Claude Kuhl of Sweden took top honors in the Warsaw international poster biennial.

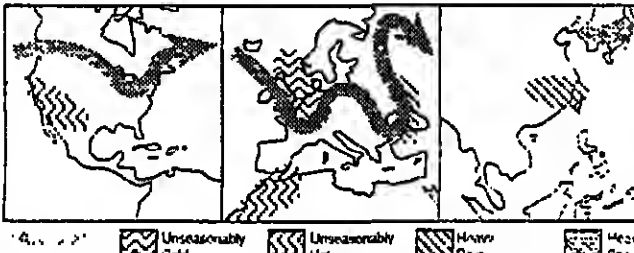
**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
Appears on Page 1

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	26/32	18/24	5	26/32	19/26	1
Amsterdam	19/26	14/22	10	19/26	14/22	10
Athens	25/27	14/22	9	19/26	14/22	10
Berlin	20/27	14/22	9	19/26	14/22	10
Bombay	15/25	6/13	2	15/25	6/13	2
Buenos Aires	20/26	11/22	8	20/26	11/22	8
Buenos Aires	24/25	11/22	8	24/25	11/22	8
Buenos Aires	18/24	11/22	8	18/24	11/22	8
Calcutta	19/26	14/22	9	19/26	14/22	10
Caracas	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Chennai	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Cairo	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Cebu	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Colon	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Dhaka	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Delhi	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Dubai	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Frankfurt	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Geneva	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Hanoi	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Hong Kong	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
London	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Los Angeles	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Mumbai	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Manila	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Medan	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Montevideo	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Osaka	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Paris	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Perth	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Rangoon	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Rio de Janeiro	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Sao Paulo	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Seoul	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Singapore	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Sydney	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Taipei	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Tokyo	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10
Yokohama	20/26	14/22	9	20/26	14/22	10

## Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



**North America**  
Dry, pleasant weather will continue along the East Coast from Washington, D.C., to Boston Wednesday and Thursday. Chilly weather will gradually overcast northwestern Europe, including London and Paris, later this week. Hot weather will extend from Phoenix through Los Angeles and San Francisco later this week. Scattered thunderstorms will roam through the central Plains later this week.

## Europe

Heavy rains will soak the eastern UK Wednesday and Thursday. Chilly weather will gradually overcast northwestern Europe, including London and Paris, later this week. Hot weather will extend from Phoenix through Los Angeles and San Francisco later this week. Scattered thunderstorms will roam through the central Plains later this week.

## Asia

Heavy rain will continue to hit southeastern China at least Wednesday night, Thursday. North-central China, including Beijing and most of Shandong province, will remain dry and warmer than normal, but is needed in this area. Seoul will have dry, warm weather while Tokyo has a fine shower.

## Africa

Algeria: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Cairo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Cape Town: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Durban: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Harare: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Johannesburg: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Lima: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Lusaka: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Maputo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Nairobi: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Rangoon: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Singapore: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tbilisi: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tehran: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tokyo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Yokohama: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10

## Latin America

Buenos Aires: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Caracas: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Cebu: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Colon: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Columbus: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Curaçao: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Havana: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Lima: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Lusaka: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Maputo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Nairobi: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Rangoon: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Singapore: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tbilisi: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tehran: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tokyo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Yokohama: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10

## Middle East

Berlin: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Cairo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Cape Town: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Durban: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Harare: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Johannesburg: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Lima: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Lusaka: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Maputo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Nairobi: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Rangoon: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Singapore: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tbilisi: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tehran: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Tokyo: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Yokohama: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10

## Oceania

Auckland: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10  
Sydney: 20/26, 14/22, 9; 20/26, 14/22, 10

Legend: s=sunny, c=partly cloudy, r=rain, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, f=fog, dr=dry, w=wind, all maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- Dogpach's creator
- Palindromic term of address
- Talked, old-style
- Nose twister
- Wife Cather's "One of"
- With sickly
- Dream
- Till's bills
- Rags-to-riches writer
- Start of an old motto
- 22 Last ender
- Shooter ammo
- Part 2 of motto
- Take (accompanist)
- Of one's own medicine
- Part 3 of motto
- Two some
- Marinque, e.g.
- Environmentally minded, for short

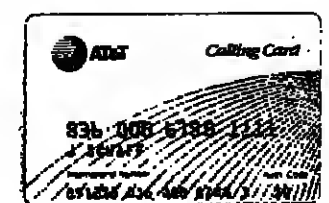
## DOWN

- On hold
- Make believe
- Heath
- Godmother, often
- Rings of color
- Orig. texts
- Mower's trails
- Mouth parts
- White, informally
- Last name in fashion
- Nest for 21-Dow Var
- See 13-Down
- "Me" types
- Thumb-twiddling
- Fatty
- Refrain part
- 1985 Danielle
- Steepest seller
- Regretfulness
- Choir voice
- Koh- (famed diamond)
- Pinch reaction
- Cut of meat
- Nitty-gritty
- Just managed

## Solution to Puzzle of June 6

1. DOGPAK 2. PALINDROME 3. TALKED 4. NOSE TWISTER 5. WIFE CATHER'S "ONE OF" 6. WITH SICKLY 7. DREAM 8. TILL'S BILLS 9. RAGS-TO-RICHES WRITER 10. START OF AN OLD MOTTO 11. 22 LAST ENDER 12. SHOOTER AMMO 13. PART 2 OF MOTTO 14. TAKE (ACCOMPANIST) 15. OF ONE'S OWN MEDICINE 16. PART 3 OF MOTTO 17. TWO SOME 18. MARINQUE, E.G. 19. ENVIRONMENTALLY MINDED, FOR SHORT 20. ON HOLD 21. MAKE BELIEVE 22. HEATH 23. GODMOTHER, OFTEN 24. RINGS OF COLOR 25. ORIG. TEXTS 26. MOWER'S TRAILS 27. MOUTH PARTS 28. WHITE, INFORMALLY 29. LAST NAME IN FASHION 30. NEST FOR 21-DOW VAR 31. SEE 13-DOWN 32. "ME" TYPES 33. THUMB-TWIDDLING 34. FATTY 35. REFRAIN PART 36. 1985 DANIELLE 37. STEEPEST SELLER 38. REGRETFULNESS 39. CHOIR VOICE 40. KOH- (FAMED DIAMOND) 41. PINCH REACTION 42. CUT OF MEAT 43. NITTY-GRITTY 44. JUST MANAGED

## Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the help you need. With these Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier. If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.



## AT&amp;T Access Numbers

## How to call around the world.

- Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
- Find the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
- An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-800-881-0111	Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-807
China, PRC***	10811	Lichtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	004-031
Hong Kong	018-872	Lithuania*	84-196	Columbia	980-11-0011
India	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	11
Indonesia*	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	11
Japan**	001-801-10	Malta*	0800-890-110	El Salvador**	11
Korea	0039-111	Monaco*	194-0011	Guatemala*	11
Malaysia	009-111	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guayana**	16
Maldives	11*	Norway	800-150-111	Honduras**	12
Malta**	800-0011	Poland**	040-180-00-111	Mexico***	95-800-162-4200
New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	17
Philippines	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	10
Singapore	235-2872	Russia* (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	19
Sri Lanka	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00110	Suriname	15
Taiwan	430-430	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0411
Thailand	0080-1028-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011-13
	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	155-00-11		
EUROPE		U.K.	0500-89-0011	CARIBBEAN	
Austria	84-14111	Ukraine*	84-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-288
Belgium	022-903-011	MIDDLE EAST			
Bulgaria	0800-100-10	Cyprus	800-001	Bermuda*	1-800-872-288
Croatia	99-38-011	Bahrain	080-90010	British V.I.	1-800-872-288
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Israel	177-100-272*	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-288
Denmark	8001-0010	Kuwait	800-288	Grenada*	1-800-872-288
Finland	9800-100-10	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Haiti*	001-800-972-288
France	194-0111	Qatar	0800-011-77	Jamaica**	0-800-872-288
Germany	0130-0010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-288
Greece*	00-800-1311	Turkey*	00-800-12277	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-288
Hungary*	004-800-01111	U.A.E.*	800-121		
Ireland**	999-001	AMERICAS			
Italy	1-800-550-0000	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0206
		Belize*	555	Gabon*	004-001
		Bolivia*	0-800-1112	Gambia*	00111
				Kenya*	080-010
				Liberia	797-797
				South Africa	0-800-99-0123

\* Call to Call Center not available in all countries. \*\*W. World Common\* Service

\*\*\* International access to rotary calling between most from U.S. countries, including those

\* May not be available in some even phone